The Chicago Tribune.
Tuesday Morning, July 23, 1872.

Senator Sumner, in a letter to Gardner Brewer, of Boston, comes out squarely for Greeley and Brown.

The President will vibrate Washingtonward to-day, leaving his equine and canine establishments in the care of competent persons until his return.

It is thought that the persons who recently attempted to assassinate King Amadeus were the hired instruments of a political conspiracy. The parties arrested are believed to be the men who assassinated General Prim.

According to a London despatch, the Geneva Arbitrators have awarded $3,600,000 as indemnity for the damages sustained by American commerce through the depredations of the Rebel privateer Florida.

The Young Men's Jackson Association, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which, prior to the Baltimore Convention, declared in favor of a straight-out Democratic nomination, has unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing Greeley and Brown.

An immense Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held in Montgomery, Ala., on Saturday last, at which the action of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions was unanimously indorsed. The colored element was largely represented among the active participators in the meeting.

A striking commentary on the recent Grantite Ku-Klux outrages at Raleigh, N. C., is the fact that two of the prisoners, who have been convicted, have appealed their cases, and secured as their bondsmen United States Supervisor Perry, Collector Young, Commissioner Shaffer, and eight other Administration politicians.

The Greeley and Brown ratification meeting in Detroit, yesterday, was one of the largest and enthusiastic gatherings of the kind ever held in that city. Speeches were made by ex-Governor McClelland, ex-Governor Blair, and Hon. Duncan Stuart. Governor Blair charged that fealty to Grant was the watchword and test of loyalty to the Republican party, and that pure and honest Government could only be secured by the election of Horace Greeley.

Another member of the New York Republican State Central Committee, Wallace Tappan, of Syracuse, has resigned, and declared for the Cincinnati-Baltimore nominations. Six members of that Committee have now either resigned or been displaced on account of their predilection for the Greeley ticket. Mr. Tappan, in his letter of resignation, says: "No one who knows Horace Greeley can doubt his integrity, his intelligence, his general political knowledge, his sincere motives, his great efforts in behalf of Reform, and his unflinching advocacy of that which he claims to be right."

Among the Rebel archives recently purchased by the Government is the report of Jacob Thompson, Confederate Agent in Canada during the Rebellion. This report gives details of the plots formed by Rebel agents to burn Northern cities and release Rebel prisoners, with the names of the persons prominently connected therewith. The Administration party propose to use this document for electioneering purposes, hoping to prejudice the minds of voters against some of the candidates on the opposition ticket. Who these candidates are, and what charges may be brought against them, will not be known until the Government clerks shall have tinkered the report to suit the purposes of their master.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners yesterday, the majority report of the Committee on Abstracts was discussed at length, and amended by striking out all in the report that proposes to prohibit, either expressly or by implication, the copying of the abstract-books for the purpose of engaging in the making and sale of abstracts of title by any person whatever, as soon as said abstract-books can be arranged for public use without danger of their injury or destruction. Another amendment was adopted providing that nothing in said report shall be so construed as to bind the county in regard to the manner in which said abstract-books shall be preserved or used. The report, as adopted, provides that an offer of $300,000 be made to the abstract-owners.

There is no longer any doubt as to the position Senator Schurz occupies as regards the Cincinnati-Baltimore ticket. A perusal of the speech of the Senator, delivered at St. Louis yesterday, will satisfy the mind of every person that Mr. Schurz will support the ticket with his voice and influence, and that this support will be of no lukewarm character, but will make itself felt throughout the Northwest, more especially among the large body of German voters. In the course of his speech the Senator read a manly and straightforward letter from Mr. Greeley giving his views on the subject of Civil Service Reform. This letter pledges our next President to the following practical points: "First of all, a proposition to provide by Constitutional amendment against the election of a President for a second term; to construct a Cabinet, not of mere clerks or personal favorites, but of statesmen; to abolish the traffic in offices between Congress and the Executive; to select for public position not political minions or tools, but men of integrity, experience, and business capacity; to transform the Civil Service of the country from a political machine to a business establishment."

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, but averaged a shade higher in prices. Mess pork advanced 25c per brl, closing at $14.50a14.75 cash, and $14.50a14.60 seller August. Lard was quiet and easier, at 8 3-4a8c per lb for winter, and 7 3-4c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm at 5 1-4c for shoulders, and 7a7 1-8c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, but firm, at 7 3-4a8c for corn, by sail, to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was moderately active, and averaged 1-2c higher, closing firm at $1.26 1-2 cash, and $1.18 3-8 seller August. Corn was a shade higher, but less active, closing firm at 40 3-4a40 7-8c cash, and 41 1-2a41 3-4c seller August. Oats were quiet and tame, closing at 26 1-[illegible] cash, and 25 7-8a26c seller August. Rye was quiet and steady at 55a55 1-2c for No. 2. Barley quiet and firm, closing at 56a56 1-2c for new, seller September, and 52 1-2a53 for old No. 2, cash. The hog trade was active, and prices were steady at $4.00a4.35. Cattle were in fair request at about Saturday's prices. Sheep [illegible] inactive.

Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The low barometer in the Missouri valley will probably move eastward to Ohio and the lower lakes by Tuesday afternoon, preceded by rain and by threatening weather in the middle States. Pleasant weather will continue in New England. Severe local storms were apparently passing northwestward into Alabama on Monday night.

A Well-Known Chicagoan Drowned at Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22.—Professor A. [illegible], aged 45, of this city, and lately from Chicago, while bathing this morning at Cape May, was seized with a fit in shallow water, and drowned.

The Scarlet Woman.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 22.—Josie Mansfield, who is here to testify in the Barnard impeachment trial, was refused admittance to the Grand Union and Congress Hall.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Near Towanda, on last Saturday, Ralph Dodson was struck with a club by a man named [illegible], and received injuries which have since caused his death. The quarrel was the termination of an old grudge.

—The surface near the Baltimore shaft of the Wilkesbarre mine caved in yesterday morning, swallowing up a house occupied by two families. Only two persons were buried—both little girls. The mine was idle.

—The Missouri River is again rising, the water now being 12 feet 3 inches above low water mark.

—The eating-house of the Chicago, Burlington & St. Joseph Railroad, at Hamburg, Iowa, was struck by lightning yesterday. No one injured.

—The following celebrated trotters arrived at St. Louis yesterday, to attend the races there, commencing next Friday: Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Jay Gould, and Greenwich Maid.

—A young woman, name unknown, but supposed to be Mary [illegible], jumped from the Ohio River bridge, at Louisville, yesterday, and was drowned.

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POLITICAL.

Immense Liberal Meeting at St. Louis Last Evening.

Speech of Senator Carl Schurz.

A Noble Response from the Great German Orator and Statesman of the Northwest.

Honesty, Ability, and Candor the Prominent Traits of Mr. Greeley's Character.

A Strong Argument in Favor of Reconciliation and Fraternization.

Mr. Greeley's Views on the Subject of Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Sumner Writes a Letter Indorsing the Liberal Ticket.

Federal Officials Become the Bondsmen of Grant's Colored Ku-Klux.

The Liberal Movement in Alabama.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SCHURZ AT THE GREELEY RATIFICATION MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—There was a large gathering in the Temple to-night, drawn there by the announcement that Senator Schurz would deliver his opening speech of the campaign. The house was densely packed, and the Senator's eloquent and patriotic utterances at times drew from the audience the most vociferous applause. The Senator said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Standing before my constituents I deem it my duty to give an account of my public conduct, the motives which have governed it, and the ends it is intended to subserve. I can do this in no better way than by expressing, fully and frankly, my views on the events which have produced the present extraordinary situation of our public national affairs—events in which I took a small part—and also to state what I consider it my duty as a patriotic citizen to do, in order to promote the best interests of the republic. It has been my misfortune to displease many with whom I co-operated on the political field for many years, and from whom I now, with great regret, find myself separated. To the attacks with which some of them endeavor to overwhelm me, I have but one answer. I have never considered my party the supreme arbiter of my sense of duty; I have always seen in politics aims far higher than the success of the organization to which I belonged; and I have never believed that a party, even if it be my own, has a right to stand in the way of the public good. This has, throughout my public life, been my supreme rule of action, and [illegible] always will be, to whatever consequences it may lead as to my political fortunes. On this ground I shall appeal to your sober judgment.

When I was honored with a seat in the Senate of the United States, I expected to support the Administration which then came into power. The tasks it was called to perform were of unusual importance. The civil war was over. Its logical results, the abolition of slavery and the organization of free labor society in the South, were just being reduced to political form, and imbedded in the Constitution of the Republic. It remained to fortify those results by reconciling to them the minds of the Southern people, so that their development could be securely left to the working of local self-government instead of the rule of force. To this end a wise and generous policy, appealing to the best instincts of human nature, was required, to assuage the passions and animosities the war had left behind it, and to make those who had been overcome in the conflict of arms, as much as possible, satisfied with the new order of things.

During a period of great public danger the constitutional restrictions of power had not unfrequently yielded to commanding necessity; the law had been overruled by the exigencies of the moment, and the people had become accustomed to a Government of force. It was necessary to restore the integrity of constitutional Government, and to make the law respected by the governing party as well as by those who were governed.

Great abuses had crept into the public service, aggravated by the irregular practices of warlike times. The public interest imperatively demanded a thorough reform.

The people were loaded down with enormous burdens, and, while willing to bear all for their country, they looked for reasonable relief by a sound financial policy.

While these problems were uncommonly perplexing, the incoming Administration was favored with extraordinary opportunities. The ruling party had wielded almost undisputed power. It had a great history behind it, from which it might have drawn a noble inspiration for new efforts aiming at something higher than selfish advantage. It had conquered under a banner of peace. There was an abundance of character and talent in its ranks to fit it for the work of reform. The newly-elected President had the confidence of the country in advance. The masses of the people were well disposed. The greatness of the task to be performed as well as of the possibilities presented, could scarcely fail to excite the noblest ambition. A success, great enough to be the envy of the world, was within reach. It did not require very great men to see and appreciate such opportunities; but it required what I might call the genius of smallness to lose them all.

More than three years of that Administration are now behind as part of the history of the republic. And what has become of our hopes? A disappointment which makes further hope appear like mockery. This Administration, which commenced its career under such happy auspices, has in so alarming degree developed some of the very worst tendencies of our political life, that its continuance in authority appears as a danger and menace to our free institutions. In no period of our history, perhaps, has the selfishness of power and the grasping greed of party stood more insidiously, stubbornly, and conspicuously in the way of manifest duty.

Let us take a survey of the field, and trust to the evidence of our senses. The first great object of our policy should have been to reconcile the South; to revive among the Southern people feelings calculated to attach their hearts again to the fortunes of this Union; for, let us not indulge in the delusion that the holding together by force of its component parts is a basis upon which a Republic can safely rest or long endure. It is a Republic that bond which binds together the hearts of the people, and not their bodies only. And to make that bond was for us the highest object of statesmanship. We read of King Frederick William II. of Prussia, the father of Frederick the Great, that he was fond of occasionally cudgelling such of his subjects as displeased him. One day, while walking in the streets of Berlin, he saw a man hurriedly turn a corner at his approach. The King overtook him, and asked: "Why did you run away from me?" "Because I was afraid of your Majesty," replied the trembling burgher. "Well, you rascal," said the King, "do you not know that I want my subjects to love me, and not to fear me?" And to produce that love, he gave him a sound drubbing. Such methods of creating sentimental attachment may have passed more than a century ago in a despotic kingdom, but in a country like this, love is not inspired by caresses of that kind. And even in Prussia they have long since come to the conclusion that it requires very different methods to build up and hold together a great empire. In order to revive patriotic feeling and national attachment in the South, we had to convince the people that we were their friends, and not only their conquerors; that we had their welfare at heart, and not only our advantage. Only when we made them believe in the purity and unselfishness of our intentions, could we hope to regain their affection.

Let us see what was done by the Administration and the ruling party. The great social revolution grown out of the war had resulted, by logical necessity, in the enfranchisement of the colored people. Only by the exercise of political rights can the free laborer maintain his independence. But the colored voters, untutored and inexperienced, fell under the leadership of unscrupulous adventurers. I do not say that this could have been entirely prevented. It was one of the usual consequences of great social revolutions. But its effects might well have been limited in time and extent by a wise policy. As it was, a system of robbery and ruinous misgovernment ensued which has hardly a parallel in history. Most of those States were, with incredible rapidity, burdened with enormous debts without any equivalent. Scores of millions disappeared, as by magic, in the capacious darkness of private pockets. Impoverished as those States were by the war, they were now stripped naked. The public expenses became absurdly extravagant, the taxes unbearable. Under such loads industry was discouraged and flagged; enterprise sank down with hopeless despair; production diminished; and, incredible as it may seem, while the rest of the country was prosperously progressing, the value of property in many of those States appeared in the census of 1870, after five years of peace, far below the figures exhibited by the census of 1860. Such have been the effects of so-called carpet-bag government in the South.

Who was responsible for this? Those governments were, and are at this moment, carried on in the name and under the auspices of the Republican party. It was through them that the Southern people felt the touch of the ruling power. It was in them that they saw its spirit working. Was that impression wrong? Consider impartially what reasons they had for it. While the most reckless and rapacious of political bloodsuckers were thus plundering those communities, a system of political disabilities was maintained which excluded a large number of the intelligent and property-holding men from eligibility to office, and thus from active participation in the administration of public affairs; a large number of those who had the greatest stake in good government were thus told that it was no business of theirs. While in this way on the one side the work of the plunderers was facilitated, it was not wonderful that on the other the summons: You shall love this Government! did not meet with an enthusiastic response. The removal of political disabilities, although its good effects could not have been doubted, was studiously put off until it could no longer be denied, aye, until the Cincinnati Convention had shown that the question could be trifled with no longer; and when amnesty was granted, it was done with such a grudging grace as to make it appear that those who gave it would much rather have it withheld. It was simply the first victory of the Cincinnati movement.

Look over the legislation of Congress touching the late insurrectionary States. Study it attentively, the bayonet law, the Ku-Klux law, as they now present themselves in retrospective view. The ends that legislation was to reach were apparently good. Grave and most reprehensible disorders had occurred in the South. Voters had been terrorized in the exercise of their rights. Innocent and unoffensive persons had been cruelly persecuted, oppressed, maltreated, killed, by organized bands of marauders. The laws I spoke of were ostensibly intended to protect the rights of citizens and to repress such disorder. Well meaning persons to whom, even when opposing the passage of those laws, I always gave credit for good intentions, were drawn into their support by their generous sympathies for those whom they considered in peril. But what was the character of those laws, what their effect, and what the secret aim of some of the master spirits who designed them? Not only did they, in protecting the rights of some, break down the bulwarks of the citizen against arbitrary authority, and by transgressing all constitutional limitations of power, endanger the rights of all; not only did they awaken in the breasts of many, however well disposed, the grave apprehension that a Government or a ruling party assuming so much would stop at nothing, but such measures served directly to sustain in power the very adventurers who, by their revolting system of plunder, were violently keeping alive the spirit of disorder which that legislation was to repress. Some of the very worst of that thieving fraternity have been constantly hanging around Congress, bawling and pressing for the extremest measures, with no other view but that every such act would be likely to give them a new lease of power and extended freedom to steal. How much they care about the protection of the rights of citizens and the lives of innocent persons, I do not know. But I am certain that they value such laws especially as a political machinery to control ballot boxes and as securing an extension of their plundering license. How well those laws serve that purpose you will learn by studying the history of the South during the last few years. I have been informed that at this very moment in a certain part of North Carolina over five hundred indictments, found in some way under that legislation, are held by the United States authorities in terrorem over the heads of so many voters and their friends, to make them vote and exert their influence at the impending State election as the managers of the Grant party direct.

It is thus that the ruling party makes itself felt in those States; it is in this light that the majesty of the National Government appears to those people; not as a friend to lift them up from their prostration, to guide them out of their errors with a generous hand, and to make them look up to the national flag as a symbol of justice and fairness equal to all; not that—but as the ally and abettor of the robbers who suck their blood; as the mainstay of a system which drains their resources, blasts their hopes, emasculates their energies, mocks their enterprise, and condemns them to utter poverty, distress, and ruin.

You, honest Republican, whose ears have been assiduously filled only with horrible Ku Klux stories, and whose mind is unversed in the mysteries of party management, you may look with surprise at this dark picture. You understand that the affection of those people cannot be successfully invited by the cry, "You must love us, if it takes your last penny." You ask how is it that so wicked a game should be carried on by the leaders of a party wont to boast of its great principles. It would be impossible, had not that party fallen under the control of a selfishness so unscrupulous as to put party success above the best principles the party ever professed.

You must know that carpet baggerdom is exceedingly faithful to the party, except, perhaps, when its leading spirits, quarrelling over the spoils, fall out among themselves. It lives upon party fidelity, and it preaches it as its political gospel. It relies upon the virtue of party fidelity to cover a multitude of sins. It sends its representatives to Congress strong enough in number to make up majorities. They are the staunchest and most zealous supporters of the Administration for value received. They are the household troops, always ready to march forward and backward, and to wheel to the right and to the left as the Administration managers direct. There are exceptions, as there are white crows, but they are few. Whatever legislative scheme the Administration may set up, by whatever means of partisan tyranny in caucus or in Congress the opposition of independent men is to be put down, those household troops can be counted on. They faithfully aid the Administration in governing the country in governing you. For that they receive their patronage, and by that patronage the Administration aids and sustains them in their States. They distribute it among their retainers who are equally faithful. Thus they organize their home forces, through whom they rule the party at home. These forces are at their service, and, through them, at the service of the Administration. Thus this system furnishes votes in Congress, delegations to National Conventions boiling over with enthusiasm for the renomination of the President, and it is expected to furnish Electoral votes to continue him in power. I suspect, however, it will not furnish enough. In the meantime Carpet-bag Government, upheld by the patronage of the Government and by the countenance of the ruling party, busily plies its trade and fills its pockets; and you, honest Republicans, wonder why the late rebels will not become loyal enough to vote the Republican ticket.

But to me, this seems certain—as long as party ascendency is maintained by such means; as long as party selfishness stands in the way of honest government; as long as the National power appears as the ally and abettor of corruption and robbery in the South, that hearty reconciliation, that universal restoration or cordial feeling, which this country stands much in need of, and which every patriotic citizen must desire with the whole ardor of his soul, cannot and will not come. As long as a system prevails which sacrifices the interests of a part of the people on the altar of party advantage, we shall be met with distrust and alarm, for it is not from such sources that affection springs. I should be the last man to excite such distrust, and I may say, without boasting, that I have done my share to remove it. And, having done this, I may throw the responsibility for the failure upon those who love the possession of power more than the accomplishment of the high objects for which that power should have been exerted. I charge the Administration, and those who control the Republican party, that, by their partisan selfishness, they have shown themselves utterly unfit to encourage and develop the good impulses slumbering in the Southern people, and thus to solve the great problem of National reconciliation. I assert that thus they have disappointed the hopes and forfeited the confidence of the American people, and that the power they wield has become barren of good, and fruitful of danger in their hands.

The partisan selfishness which sacrificed the great opportunity of re-nationalizing the South, has shown its evil tendency no less glaringly upon another field. The people looked to this Administration for a thorough reform of the abuses which had crept into the public service. Corrupt and unworthy officers had to make way for better men. Public servants were to be made aware that the interests of the people should be the highest object of their action; that to the Republic they owed their undivided devotion and their best efforts, and that they had no right to claim any advantages from their offices beyond the strict allowance of the law. Honor and duty should be their watchword. It was expected of the President that he would inspire all with his example.

The first period of the Administration, when the Government patronage was conspicuously employed to make provision for relatives and personal favorites, which we cannot think of without shame and humiliation, we should be glad to forget remembering only the many good appointments that were made, had the sequel been better than the beginning. But the disgrace of a nepotism more scandalous than anything the history of this Republic knows of—a nepotism which taught every public servant that in the opinion of the Chief Magistrate they might, without impropriety, exhaust their official opportunities to make themselves and their kinsfolk comfortable, was followed by practices more directly touching the character and integrity of our institutions. I will not speak here of the cases of embezzlement, defalcation, fraud and downright thieving which occurred under this Administration, and the number and magnitude of which, as they accumulated, have startled the tax-paying people. There were things more deeply affecting our public morals. I will give an instance characterizing the practice. The President, who, in his inaugural address had promised that he would have no policy against the will of the people, fell in love with a scheme which he pursued much longer than was necessary to convince any sensible man, that it was not in accordance with the will of the people. I mean the acquisition of Santo Domingo. He pledged himself through his aide-de-camp—and it may be worthy of note that here, for the first time, the President's aides-de-camp appear as diplomatic agents of the United States,—the President, I say, pledged himself through his aide-de-camp to the ruler of Santo Domingo, "privately to use his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among the members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment." It has been said that the President did not authorize such a pledge, but there is no reasonable doubt that he lived up to it, and it is no secret in Congressional circles that among his efforts to make the San Domingo scheme "popular among members of Congress," the patronage played its part. This is a grave accusation, but I have better reasons for it than suspicion. It has frequently been charged that I would not have made opposition to President Grant could I have had the patronage I wanted. I never noticed that accusation, but when the President himself makes the same charge, as he is reported to have done in an interview recently published, I feel compelled to make a statement which, but for this, I should probably have withheld. When the San Domingo scheme was pending, two gentlemen, in somewhat intimate relations with the White House, came to me, each one separately, soliciting my support to the project, and telling me that I could have all the patronage I wanted if I would aid the President. In January last, having been slandered by the Administration press, and taunted on the floor of the Senate concerning the motives of my opposition, I inquired of one of those gentlemen whether his remarks concerning the San Domingo scheme and the patronage were authorized by the President. I quote the language of reply referring to this subject: "Regarding the conversation you refer to in your note, I remember it was with the knowledge and consent, and after I had had conversation with him (the President), that I called upon you and had the conversation you spoke of. My impression at this time is that the President desired your support for his San Domingo scheme, and wished to be on such terms with you that your support could be obtained. I do not now remember any particular language used at my interview with the President, and would not hazard doing him an injustice by attempting to quote from memory, but the impression made upon my mind by the interview was fixed and distinct." This statement seems to indicate that I had a good chance for more patronage than I wanted had I concluded to serve the President at the expense of my convictions of duty. If one of us was in the market, it was not I. How far such attempts were carried, others may be better able to tell than myself.

But the abuse of the patronage appeared in its most hideous form when the nomination for the next Presidential term became a matter of urgent interest. In the meantime the demand for Civil Service Reform had arisen with singular force from the people, and found a voice in the press and on the floor of Congress. It threatened to become a popular cry, and could not with safety be disregarded. The President took it up, and reform was promised. A Commission was appointed, a gorgeous array of rules and regulations drawn, the reform was solemnly and with a grand flourish announced to commence on a day certain; and now look at the condition of the Civil Service! General Butler, one of the President's fastest friends, declares that Civil Service Reform is a humbug. The General does not surprise me, for this Civil Service Reform is certainly a humbug as great as General Butler can make it.

Show me the oldest man among us. Does he remember a time when the Civil Service of the country was more completely a political machine than it is now? Does he remember a time when the service appeared more like a thoroughly drilled and disciplined organization of political agents than to-day? Does he remember a time within the whole range of his recollection, when the public interest was more shamelessly overruled by political exigency? Some time ago the President, forced by the public voice to make a show of decency, permitted it to go out that his brother-in-law, Casey, the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, notoriously one of the worst officers in the service, had been requested to resign. The heart of the country was touched by so unheard of a thing as the dismissal of a brother-in-law. It was a joyous surprise, for nothing seemed now impossible. Well, it turned out that nothing was impossible, for, as if to make merry of the public, a few days afterward it was announced that a delegation of politicians from Louisiana had urgently requested the President to retain his brother-in-law Casey in office. The President succumbed, of course, without a struggle, for he has no policy to enforce against the will of the people. The notorious Casey is Collector of Customs in New Orleans to-day, and the comedy of his resignation appears as a mere mockery of the public conscience. Why is Casey retained in spite of his bad character? Is it merely because he is the President's brother-in-law? That undoubtedly is a great virtue, but Louisiana politicians know another reason. Casey has filled the Custom House with the managers of political organizations, white and black, collected from all parts of the State, who draw pay from the Government, although their principal, and in some instances their only occupation, consists in running the political machine in the President's interest, under Casey's direction, and Casey's removal would throw the whole machinery into utter confusion. And thus Casey stands there, impregnable in his office, a proud monument of Civil Service Reform.

Civil Service Reform, and this Administration! The Lord deliver us! The pen which wrote the message laying before Congress the new Civil Service regulations, was not dry yet when it signed another paper ordering their suspension. The old traffic in offices continued without a blush. For months and months, and from one end of the country to the other, the whole official force has been engaged in pulling wires to dragoon the party into the renomination of the President. And this very moment the whole civil service of the country, from the Cabinet Minister down to the meanest Postmaster, is converted into a vast political agency to secure the President's re-election. The Attorney General spent many weeks, if not months, thousands of miles away from his office to "fix" his State of Oregon. The Secretary of the Interior has almost become a stranger to the walls of his Department. The Secretary of the Treasury has taken the stump in North Carolina to sing the praises of his master; the Secretary of the Navy, if I am rightly informed, will soon give the cause of his chief in like manner the moral support of his guns, and the money of the Government, as we are assured on good authority, is poured like water into the contested States to effect what the eloquent urgency of Cabinet Ministers cannot accomplish. I need not tell you the business the subordinate officers of the Government are now so zealously engaged in. Woe to the unfortunate place-holder who dares to call his soul his own and to utter a doubt as to the perfection of his master! He will soon learn that men can be reformed out of office as quickly as into it.

Civil Service Reform! Never have worthless favorites or political agents been kept in profitable and responsible places in bolder defiance of principle and public opinion. Never has the personal conscience of the office-holder been more despotically controlled. Never has the hand of the National Executive through the patronage been more insolently thrust into the business of legislation as well as the local politics of the States—of which we here in Missouri have an interesting tale to tell. Never have the officers of the republic, appointed to the service of the country, more generally become the servants of party and of a man. And when under such circumstances we hear of the Civil Service Reform inaugurated by this Administration, we have a right to call it an impudent mockery of the popular understanding; a barefaced jugglery attempted upon an intelligent people; the prostitution of a great cause. I trust the American people will show their appreciation of it by commencing the reform at the top.

And yet, bad as all this may be, it is by no means the worst feature of the case. Bad as that policy may have been, which, throwing aside those moral agencies apt to bring forth a fruitful co-operation of the best elements in the South, and to reunite the country in national feeling, delivered the Southern people over to their plunderers and tormentors; bad as the frauds and abuses may have been which disgraced our public service; bad as the management of the patronage may have been, which in the highest place set a demoralizing example of selfishness, strove to corrupt legislation, and transformed the whole service into a vast political agency; bad as the contempt of law and the violations of the Constitution may have been, which have grown into a most dangerous habit under this Administration,—far worse, of infinitely more alarming import is the circumstance that the Republican party, the party once so noble in its impulses and fearless in its action, has been so completely subjugated by the Administration and its political managers, as not only to lose its ability to rise up against such misdeeds and abuses, but even the spirit to discriminate between right and wrong, and to call things by their right names. Whatever wrongs and abuses may exist, they can be corrected, as long as we have the courage to seek the truth, and to recognize it. But a political party which fails to recognize abuses as such, has lost the moral ability to correct them. Its very ascendency will thenceforward stand in the way of true reform.

Is that the condition of the Republican party under this Administration? Let us see. Some Republicans undertook, in a conspicuous place, to denounce the abuses of the Government, and to bring about their correction. You have heard, perhaps, of certain debates in Congress, last winter, which greatly disturbed the equanimity of the party managers. Flagrant wrongs in the New York Custom House were revealed, and an investigation insisted upon. What happened? The men who denounced the abuses were vilified as enemies and traitors to the Republican party. But the voice of the people made itself heard, and, after much manoeuvring and wrangling, the Administration leaders perceived that to refuse an investigation would be dangerous, and it was granted. But not one of the men who had denounced the evils was put on the Committee. The investigation was made. A mass of testimony put the existence of those evils beyond a doubt. The efforts of members who virtually constituted themselves the attorneys of those in power were in vain. The truth could not be entirely smothered. It was clearly and beyond cavil established, that bribery and corruption had prevailed on a large scale; that the Custom House, with its legion of officers, had in the most unscrupulous and tyrannical way been used as a machinery to control the politics of the State, and this in the name of the President; that a most scandalous practice, called the General Order business, by which the mercantile community was mercilessly plundered, and which had been previously denounced by the merchants, by Congressional committees, and by officers of the Treasury Department itself, was still in full operation, and that the person most benefited by it was one of the favorites of the President, and, having acquired this source of unrighteous gain on the strength of a general introduction written by the President himself, maintained his position with mysterious power and a most singular success against all efforts to correct the evil. All this the testimony made clear. Well, what was to be done? The Committee made its report, which is before the country. It is a wonderful performance. That there was bribery and thieving could scarcely be denied. Bribery and thieving were bad; but bribery and thieving had always existed; and now there was nobody in particular to blame for it. That the Custom House had been controlled by political influence, and had made itself felt in politics, could not well be denied. But it had always been so, and besides, why should not officers take part in politics? Thus the transformation of the Custom House into a political machine was right after all, and nobody to blame. And as for the scandals of the General Order business, some little irregularities may have occurred, but the enemies of the Administration and the Republican party have been basely slandering the innocent persons involved, and, on the whole, nobody to blame. This is a virtuous Administration, and there is the end of it. And all this in the very face of the most conclusive testimony. And Leet and Stocking, the favored parties, are, with some modifications of the system in the General Order business to-day.

An investigation was demanded of the sales of arms to French agents during the French-German war. Again the men who advocated the inquiry were held up as traitors to the Republican party, as enemies of their country, and as monsters of wickedness generally. Again, not one of those who denounced the scandal was appointed a member of the Investigating Committee. The inquiry was made. The testimony showed, in the clearest manner, that the laws of the country regulating such sales had been systematically trampled under feet; that, in direct violation of the orders of the War Department, prominent officers had indulged in direct transactions with well-known French agents, and that, under the very eyes of the Department, large quantities of arms had been delivered to such agents after they had been discovered, an act recklessly endangering the international standing of the Government. All this was proven so clearly that no sensible man could doubt it. And what does the Committee report? The officers of the War Department construed the law for themselves, and they knew best what was for the public interest, and as to their direct transactions with French agents they had a right to do what they did do, and nobody to blame. And, in order to make so pleasant a conclusion possible, we are told that laws may be violated if, in the opinion of the officer, the violation is more profitable than the observance, and a doctrine of international law is set up which, if applied to the Alabama claims, would throw us out of court amid the laughter of the universe. But at any cost the Administration must be protected.

Certain charges were made against the Secretary of the Navy. An investigation is ordered. It is clearly proven that he paid out a large sum of money in direct violation of the express language of a statute. But what is the report of the Committee? He may have reasonably thought the claimant equitably entitled to the money and construed the law for himself accordingly. Nobody to blame and the Administration is virtuous. Certain Government officers at New Orleans, one of whom at least is near to the heart of the President, are charged with scandalous abuse of official power in interfering with the politics of the State and other rascality. An investigation is had. Fragments of the testimony only have reached the public, making it certain that the inquiry is terribly damaging to these officers and the Administration. And what does the Committee do? It does not report at all, trying to convince the people that nobody is to blame, by burying the truth in secrecy. The same policy is followed with regard to the inquiry into the disappearance of important official documents from the War Department. I venture to say that the report of neither of these two investigations will see the light before the Presidential election. The people must refrain their curiosity, and rest meanwhile in the belief that there is nobody to blame.

And now, what does all this signify? What does it mean that, when the abuses of the Government or the shortcomings of the Administration come into question, systematic whitewashing is cultivated as one of the fine arts, nay, as a party duty? What does it mean that the President can ever so flagrantly transgress his constitutional powers, as he did when ordering the navy to protect the ruler of Santo Domingo by force of arms against any foreign assailant, and even against his own subjects; that the President may ever so wilfully violate the laws of the land and the commands of public decency; the officers of the Administration may do things ever so arbitrary and mischievous; that the public service may show ever so many evidences of corruption and abuses ever so gross, and that then independent criticism is silenced with the charge of party treason, and every resource of party ingenuity is exhausted on the floor of Congress, as well as by the party press, to justify the wrongs committed, to protect the guilty parties, to conceal the truth, and to throw dust into the eyes of the people? What does it mean that you see men of high public station, who might be presumed to respect themselves, openly before the people defend the scandals of Presidential nepotism and the devotion to high and responsible offices of present-makers, things so disgraceful in a Republic that no man with the spirit and pride of an American citizen should be able to mention, and far less to defend the humiliating fact without feeling the blush of shame tingle in his cheeks? What does it mean, this reckless abandonment of truth, and right, and decency, and duty, and manly pride?

It means that the party is to be served at any cost. It means that a party so controlled and animated by such a spirit demands any sacrifice for partisan success. It means that neither the restoration of fraternal feeling between the different portions of the American people, so needful to our national existence and welfare; nor our abhorrence of that system of wholesale robbery and scandalous misrule prevailing in the South; nor the sanctity of the Constitution and laws of the country; nor the interests of the people as they are bound up in an honest and economical administration of public affairs, nor even the pride and honor of the nation must stand in the way of the effort to elect a candidate, and to retain partisan power. It means that a Republican must not presume to serve his country by speaking the truth, if he wants to remain in good party standing. It means that a selfish party despotism has developed itself, which, by all the resources of reward and punishment, appeals to the low and sordid instincts of human nature, dragoons the ambitious into obedience by the terrors of a falsified and subjugated public opinion, and attempts to drag into its net the well-meaning by artful and systematic concealment of the truth, and fraud and deception; a party despotism which renders true reform impossible, by making it a partisan duty to whitewash abuses instead of correcting them; by obscuring our moral appreciation of right and wrong, and teaching us to see in selfish advantage the supreme rule of action.

Do you want to discover the full power of demoralization of that despotism, and the whole degradation of its victims? Look at them as they are lying at the feet of President Grant. I should prefer not to speak of him, did he not stand there as the embodiment and personification of the pernicious system which derives from his individuality its peculiar character. Gratitude for his military services and respect for his office have long restrained many from expressing their real opinions concerning him. I shall be the last man to forget or to carp at the great services he has rendered in the field of war. The honors he has won, the laurels he has gathered shall not be touched. But now he is a civil officer, and he asks us to continue him at the head of the Civil Government of this Republic. With this question his laurels have nothing to do. There are no battles to be fought, and no strong places to be taken. And now it becomes our duty to tell the truth concerning him, as we understand it. I shall do so with frankness, but not without moderation. General Grant came into office under circumstances of extraordinary promise.

He had as General-in-Chief directed the closing operations of the war. His success had centred upon him the gratitude and esteem of the loyal people, and in granting to the defeated foe a generous capitulation, he had in a high degree won even their respect and confidence. There was scarcely a man in the Nation to whose voice they would have more willingly listened, when admonishing them to submit to the inevitable, to accommodate themselves in good faith to the legitimate results of the war, to respect the rights of their neighbors, however humble, and to develop for the common good the opportunities presented by the new order of things—such admonitions being accompanied by words and acts of conciliation and good will. No man could have done more to revive their best and most patriotic impulses, to quiet their apprehensions and assure their minds as to the safety of their rights as citizens, to make them feel that they were not to be the step-children of the Republic, to inspire them with new interest in its fortunes, thus neutralizing their old heart-burnings and animosities, giving the peace of measurable contentment to their country, and restoring the long-lost cordiality of feeling between the different parts of the Union.

President Grant's position was equally fortunate in other respects. He had never been identified with party strife. Its entanglements, animosities, and resentments were foreign to him. He owed his elevation to no particular set of politicians to whom he might have been bound by a debt of gratitude. He was not borne aloft on the shoulder of faction, while the very opposition he had to encounter as a candidate, was respectful in the appreciation of the services he had rendered. No President would have had less difficulty to overcome in relieving the country of the curse of narrow-minded, selfish, partisan rule, in distributing the offices of the Government with a single eye to the interests of the public service, and in thus inaugurating his Administration with a reform elevating the whole tone and temper of our political life.

When he ascended the Presidential chair it may be said that the whole people surrounded him with a cordial offer of their confidence and willing aid in all he might do to give the country good government. There was not a statesman in this Republic who would not have been ready, nay proud, to serve him at his call. He might but have willed it, to gather the very flower of political wisdom and virtue around the council board of his Cabinet to aid his inexperience, and the disposition of the popular mind in his favor was such that from the very ranks of the opposition, he might have reinforced his supporters. The nation stood ready to applaud every movement in the right direction. To support an Administration conducted on such principles and faithfully serving such ends would have been not only the duty but the delight of every patriotic citizen. Accidental mistakes would have been readily forgiven. The evidences of pure motives and honest efforts would have easily silenced factious clamor.

Truly, since the organization of the Government, no man had more power for good; no President, save, perhaps, Washington himself, was elected under more flattering auguries, and there is probably not one whose performances stand in more glaring contrast to his opportunities.

There is nothing so apt to dazzle the eyes of the multitude as military glory. Even the most discerning minds cannot easily resist its charms. We are fond of believing that a man who has successfully commanded an army must be able to govern a nation. But that universality of talent is but rarely met with. I venture to say that it is not in this instance. This is not a harsh judgment, for General Grant has his failings in common with some of the greatest captains in history. His career as President warrants the conclusion that he has never been able fully to appreciate the difference between military command and the complex duties and responsibilities of civil administration. I doubt whether it has ever become quite clear to his mind what the Presidency means in our system of government.

When that high office was presented to him, he took it as a sort of national reward, an accommodation, a place in which, after his military exploits he might make himself comfortable. His mind seems to have been but little disturbed by the great duties and perplexing problems he was to take in hand. It may appear somewhat startling at first sight, that, as one of his friends, Colonel Forney, once informed the public, he should then have stipulated for a second term on the ground that one would not pay in point of emolument.

This financial view of the case was indeed quite unusual, but if he did look upon the Presidency as an accommodation, he naturally desired that it should not be a losing business; and some of his friends, who have readily entered into his spirit, actually use this mercantile argument in favor of his re-election.

His first duty was to form his Cabinet. The exigencies of the times urgently demanded that he should pick his constitutional advisers from the ablest and most enlightened statesmen of the nation. He asked nobody's advice, but made his selection himself. When the Cabinet was announced it was the wonder of the world. The State Department was first given to a personal friend by way of compliment, soon to be exchanged for a less responsible and more comfortable position. The gentleman appointed Secretary of the Treasury was at once discovered to be disqualified by law; and as for Secretary of the Navy, a wealthy burgher of Philadelphia, he said of himself that he did not know what he was appointed for, and had good sense enough to insist upon being speedily relieved of this troublesome business, for which he had neither fitness nor taste. In the course of time some changes were made; men who by their independent spirit and enlightened sense of duty threatened to become troublesome, had to make room for others whose accession to the Cabinet made that great Council of State still more wonderful. It is impossible to draw from the traditions of the Government, or from the exigencies of the times, a principle or theory of a political character upon which so curious a Cabinet could have been constructed. But however little, in its composition, the great interests of the country have been consulted—the President, true to the accommodation idea, consulted his own convenience, and selected men for the most important positions of the Government whom he desired to please, and who pleased him with their company. He looked upon it as his personal affair, which concerned nobody else. A painful, but still reluctant, apprehension was then dawning upon the minds of some that the conduct of the great Government had fallen into the hands of a trifler. The distribution of offices was in order, and the President began at once to shower the sweets of his official patronage upon his relatives and personal friends. He had probably never heard of nepotism, and was undoubtedly the last man to feel the indecency of his conduct. Regarding the Presidency as an accommodation to him, and its appendages as a sort of personal property, he did not see why he should not increase his own comfort by making his kinsfolk and favorites comfortable with the offices of the Republic. Likewise did it not strike him as scandalous, to reward men who had given him valuable presents, with high and responsible dignities. He simply liked to please them who pleased him; that was all. He found it unreasonable, that in the gratification of that desire, the opinions of others should stand in his way. He surely believed that the fault-finders were meddling with things which belonged to him, and were no business of theirs. Neither did he find it reasonable that the man, to whom the Presidency had been given as a reward, should be hampered by legal obstructions; and when he found an old and wise statute standing in the way of the appointment of his Secretary of the Treasury, and the Tenure-of-Office act troubled him in distributing the patronage, he simply said to Congress: "Just repeal me those laws!" That the repeal of such laws might lead to very mischievous consequences, troubled him little; they stood in his way, and that was enough for him.

Soon after his accession to power he gave his mind, not to the great problems the solution of which the people so anxiously looked for, but to a project of his own, the acquisition of Santo Domingo. A subject of such importance as the incorporation with our political system of a tropical country with an utterly heterogeneous people, called for the most careful and earnest consideration. It is believed that the Secretary of State did not favor the scheme, and the State Department, whose office it is to conduct all the diplomatic affairs of the Government, was unceremoniously set aside. The President commenced a personal negotiation with Baez, the ruler of [illegible] young aides-de-camp, whose zeal he had reason to believe equal to his own. The extraordinary character of this proceeding did not trouble him; he wanted to have the thing done, and to do it an aide-de-camp was better than a Secretary of State. The aide-de-camp made a sort of a personal treaty between the two potentates, in which the President was pledged to precipitate the favor of Congress for the scheme by lobby influence. This disgraceful engagement would have revolted the sensibilities of any President having the dignity of his high office and the honor of the nation at heart. But President Grant was so far from disapproving of it that, instead of marking that aide-de-camp with his displeasure, he continued to employ him in confidential missions for the same object. Nay, in compliance with the stipulations of that agreement, he actually did descend to the role of a lobbyist. I have seen him in that capacity myself. How could a President lower himself so far? Why, if nobody else wanted Santo Domingo, he did, and he employed the means most congenial to his practical mind. He went farther. Baez, the other party to the arrangement, being in danger of being driven from power, which would have spoiled the scheme, General Grant concluded that his friend Baez must be sustained at any price. The method was simple. He ordered the navy of the United States to belabor with shot and shell anybody who might attack Baez, even if it be that usurper's own subjects. The war ships of the United States were virtually placed at the disposal of a foreign potentate. But could he order acts of war without the authority of Congress? Did he not know that the Constitution vests the war-making power in Congress? Perhaps he did not know; at any rate he did not care. He considered it his business. The Senate by a solemn vote rejected the treaty of annexation. The President in his message told the Senate that this was a great folly, and kept the war ships of the United States at the disposal of Baez, with instructions to shoot and slaughter as occasion might require. When it at last appeared that there was absolutely no hope for the project, its opponents being supported by the whole American people, he temporarily abandoned it—undoubtedly to take it up again if re-elected. And now, the Constitution violated; a precedent set, which, if taken as a rule of constitutional construction, will place the peace of the Republic at the mercy of one man's whims or ambition; the Presidential dignity dragged into the dust; the honor of the nation sullied—for what? To further a personal scheme of the President in which nobody took any but a negative interest—neither the Cabinet, nor Congress, nor the American people—nobody but the President, his aides-de-camp, and a few speculators of dark reputation. What the President's motives were in so violently pushing this scheme, I do not know. Certainly the main reason with which he advocated it in his message—that the productions of San Domingo would pay the national debt—was so supremely childish, as to make the very schoolboys laugh. But he wanted it, and neither the Constitution, nor the dignity of his high office, nor the honor of the nation, should stand in the way of a thing he wanted.

Looking at the Presidency as a reward and an accommodation, why should he not make the most of it? Thus the case presented itself to the Presidential mind. He occasionally recommended other things in his messages, amnesty, Civil Service Reform, financial measures, and so on. Had he pressed those things with half the zeal devoted to the Santo Domingo scheme he might have accomplished much; but anybody could ridicule Civil Service Reform and call amnesty a national crime without losing his favor. There was the difference between a thing the President wanted and others he cared little about.

Another thing he wants is his re-election. According to his friend, Colonel Forney, he must have a second term to make the first one pay expenses. He started out with a show of independence from political influence, which at first the people were inclined to applaud. Numerous pointed stories, some true and some false, were circulated about it. But it was soon discovered that for his future success he needed organized partisan support. It was easily had. The required alliances formed themselves by natural gravitation. Soon we find him surrounded by political managers—the Camerons, the Chandlers, the Mortons, the Conklings, the Butlers, etc., ready to do his work, if he would do theirs. It was a matter of congeniality. The interests of the President and of such political chieftains identified themselves without difficulty, he aiding them with the Executive influence in controlling their States for themselves, and they giving their aid in controlling the party for him. One hand washed the other. This was gradually developed into a system, all co-operation being welcome, even such as that of Governor Clayton in Arkansas. There were everywhere people of some influence willing to work for a consideration; and thus the system was gradually extended, until at last the caucuses of Congress, as well as the civil service and the whole Republican party throughout the land, were completely under its control. Then that peculiar party despotism grew up which ostracised everybody who refused to obey its commands. It gave birth to a new sort of party orthodoxy, whose first tenet it was that President Grant must be re-elected. The strictest fidelity to Republican principles was worth nothing, unless coupled with fidelity to the man. Opposition to Grant constituted high treason against the party, for which there was no quarter. Everything else could be forgiven, but not this. Thus the Republican organization has become a personal party, absolutely subjugated to the interests of one individual. A Republican administration degenerated to an alarming extent into personal government. Let the President do what he pleases, he finds complete protection in his faithful party.

And the sting of personal government is sometimes felt very keenly, even by the faithful. The President does not spare their feelings. He tests sometimes the utmost capacity of their servile spirit, for his selfishness is distressingly frank and ingenuous. They want him to appear to the best advantage, but he does not understand what they mean, and they have to submit.

They feel that his nepotism disgraces the Government, but, in spite of all the pretensions of reform with which they seek to cover him, he cannot be prevailed to remove any of his relatives from office, even under the most aggravating circumstances. He keeps his brother-in-law, Casey, in place, although that man is universally known as one of the most worthless officers in the land. He keeps his brother-in-law, Cramer, who made the diplomatic service of the United States ridiculous at Copenhagen. And so on. No, I will not wrong him. He did dismiss one of his kinsfolk, a Dr. Lampher, who had to resign a place in the revenue service in consequence of some gross swindling operations; in spite of that the same man was appointed by the President to a place in a land-office in Washington Territory, where he had control of a considerable amount of Government money; but when the said Lampher also indulged in a fraudulent use of the public funds, even the good heart of the President could not hold him, and so one member of the family went by the board. But he is the only one.

Neither did the most prominent of the faithful like the appointment of the celebrated Tom Murphy as Collector of Customs in New York. I have it on good authority that Tom Murphy's appointment was not pressed by political influence. But the President liked Tom Murphy. Tom Murphy's nature was congenial to him, and, by way of expressing his personal regard and friendship, the President made Tom Murphy Collector of Customs. It must be admitted that Tom Murphy requited this act of Presidential tenderness by successfully pulling the political wires for his friend Grant.

The faithful are also distressed by the criticism the President provokes by his fondness for light amusement and his sporting propensities. But the President is not partial to the cares of Government. The Presidency was, in his opinion, not given to him that he should overwork himself. No sooner does Congress adjourn than he is off for Long Branch, as a boy is eager to escape from his school-room. He decidedly prefers the delights of a horse-race to the tedious work of a Cabinet meeting. The Secretaries, inspired by his example, run away also, and so we hear, from time to time, that the Administration is out of town. I have actually seen foreign ministers in the capital of the nation looking for the Government of the United States as for a lost child or a horse strayed or stolen. Such a thing was never heard of in our past history. The great business of the Government has never been so cavalierly dealt with. It is the closest approach to the habits of royal courts this country ever witnessed. And so on. The faithful do not like to see the President use his office for his own comfort in so barefaced a manner. But, as they cannot prevent it, they have to defend it, and they do it with self-sacrificing heroism. Even Louis Napoleon was not more slavishly served than Grant is by his men. Neither was Louis Napoleon, in his misfortune, more eagerly deserted than Grant will be as soon as he is beaten. But he will be praised, and obeyed, and supported by his political troops as long as he holds power in his hands.

I will not wrong President Grant. He is by no means a monster of iniquity. He is simply a man who makes use of his high official position to suit his own convenience, regardless of other interests. He does not sit in his closet a designing usurper, gloomily pondering how he may subvert the free institutions of the Republic. Neither does he ponder how he may preserve them. He does not ponder at all. He simply wants to carry a point, and when, as in the Santo Domingo case, the Constitution happens to stand in his way, he just steps over it. He does not mean to break down the authority of the laws; he simply wants them not to hamper him in his doings. He does not mean systematically to outrage the public sense of decency by nepotism and low associations, to corrupt the service and to degrade our political life. He only wants to make his relatives and favorites comfortable, to associate with men who are congenial to him, and to take the best care of his interests he can. He is not incapable of occasionally doing a good thing. He prefers a good appointment to a bad one, other things being equal. He undoubtedly desires that affairs should go well, his own welfare included. The cry for Civil Service Reform growing popular, he became very near being a Civil Service Reformer. He started probably with good intentions, and would perhaps have carried them out had he not found it to be his interest to control the political machine in the old way for his re-election. Then the absolute command of the Civil Service machinery appeared to him much more useful than Civil Service Reform. He would probably have consented to let the Ku Klux law drop by its own limitation, but considering his interest in the pending campaign he did not blush to urge his friends in Congress to continue in his hands the most alarming power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* while his own re-election is pending. He does not mean to be a despot, but he wants to have his will.

Such is the character of his personal government. We should be doing it too much honor by calling it Caesarism. It is not inspired by any grand, lofty, and long-headed ambition, by insatiable desire of genius to do brilliant deeds and to fill the world with the splendor of a great name, like that of Julius Caesar and Napoleon. It is absolutely barren of ideas and originality, bare of striking achievements, void of noble sentiments and inspiring example. It is simply dull and heavy, stupid and stubborn in its selfishness. Those who submitted to the rule of Caesar and Napoleon could say, at least, that they were bowing their heads before the magnificence of towering intellect and wonderful activity, but here there is nothing to charm the heart or to seduce the imagination and still less to lift up our moral nature; and the vilest sycophant of President Grant cannot give as an excuse for his abasement, that he finds in his personal government anything to admire. We see nothing but a man who wants to possess, exercise, and hold power for his own convenience, and submission to whose rule means loss of self-respect.

And yet such as it is [illegible] round the ruling party, that it can neither breathe nor move without permission. It has so completely subjugated the will and conscience of that party, that in it criticism has become dumb; that respect for the constitution and laws; that love of truth, right and justice; that honest zeal for the public welfare and even the pride of manhood are paralyzed by the other supreme object to preserve the partisan power in the power of one man. Ask those who in that party honestly strove to arrest the current of usurpation and corruption and they will tell you that they found themselves running against a combination of despotism and submission as against a wall, deaf to the appeals of reason and inaccessible to shame. As one of them I have stood on the floor of Congress myself, and I know whereof I speak. I have stood there, startled at the stolid cynicism with which, to shield those in power, the most evident facts were denied, the most obvious conclusions rejected, the light of truth itself turned into darkness. I have stood there amazed at that cowardly courage, born of desperate causes, with which, to justify the abuses and misdeeds of the Government principles were set up and doctrines advanced such as would make every friend of popular freedom grow pale and the fathers of the Republic turn in their graves. I have stood there overwhelmed with shame and sadness at the very degradation of manhood I saw before me. I have stood there bowed down by the conviction that under the pressure of such influence the struggle for good government must become a vain folly, and that we shall soon have to fight for the very existence of Republican institutions. Such is the rule which at this moment controls the Republican party, and through it the American people. And this rule we are asked to continue.

As for myself I shall not help in doing it. I cannot do it. I have been an humble and faithful worker in the Republican ranks from the beginning of my public life, and my political associations were dear to my heart. But this perverted organization is not the Republican party which had my allegiance. I came to this country from a foreign land to enjoy the blessings of Republican Government and to live in the moral pride of a free man. I cannot sacrifice both to a party which has become false to itself. I have always believed that true progress grows out of a free and manly contest of opinions, and I cannot aid in tightening round the American people that network of organized selfishness, that snakish coil of power which is to stifle every free aspiration and to bind the people down to a will not their own. It is my profound conviction that this network must be broken through; this despotism *must* be destroyed; the people *must* be inspired once more with the breath of independent opinion; we *must* have the emancipation of political conscience, and *now* is the time to strike for it.

Have you thought of it how a condition of things, such as now surrounds us, could develop itself? It is not a new story. Every period of great effort and excitement in the life of a nation is followed by one of apathy and indifference. Then that bad precedents ripen into vicious habits of thought, into tame acquiescence to wrong, into indolent submission to the arrogance of power—in one word, into those dangers to which not seldom free institutions succumb. Such periods test the spirit of a free people, and through such a period we have just been passing. The civil war, with its gigantic efforts and terrible commotions, had put the energies of the people to an enormous strain. The reconstruction period imposed another heavy tax on the remaining active interest in public affairs. Having arrived at a fair promise of settlement, people, under a sense of fatigue, were inclined to let things take their course. They did not want to alarm themselves. The constitution might be violated, the laws broken; things might be done which at other times would have provoked the fiercest indignation; now they received but the passing notice. A part of the country could be most cruelly oppressed and plundered; in another part people could be aroused only by what they encountered at their own doors. They followed the lead of party only by habit and without troublesome discrimination. And in such a season of apathy could the arbitrary tendencies of the Government and the greed of politicians knit those meshes in which the party and people were to be led captive.

But, fortunately, the American people sleep neither very fast nor very long. They stretched their limbs and became sensible of their fetters. It was indeed time to wake up, that the spell be broken. The people instinctively felt this, and thus originated the movement which rose into action at Cincinnati. Determined men cleared with a bound the prison walls of party, and resolved to be their own masters. Thus the Cincinnati Convention came together. That Convention was not the product of a mere scheme of politicians. There have been but few periods in the history of this Republic when such an enterprise was possible. It becomes possible only when the popular mind is made restless by profound discontent and an irrepressible instinct demanding a change. The Cincinnati Convention sprang from that instinct. With astonishing rapidity the movement assumed dimensions far beyond the expectations of those who first endeavored to give it shape and direction. It would not confine itself to the limits of a select circle, nor be hemmed in by the details of a political reform programme formed by its first leaders. It swept into its current multitudes of different ways of thinking in many things, but meeting together in one impulse, to reunite the whole American people in the bonds of reconciliation and fraternal feeling, and to shake off the personal government and party despotism now hovering over the country. Acting upon that impulse, it put forth its declaration of independence from party rule, and nominated Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown as its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Fellow citizens, it is the custom of public speakers in election campaigns to exhaust their whole ingenuity in picturing the cause they advocate as the absolute good and that of the opposite party as the absolute evil. That custom I shall not follow. As I speak of the other side without exaggeration, I shall speak of my own without reserve. The results of the Cincinnati Convention have dissatisfied some of those who, until then, earnestly sympathized with the movement. I should be recreant to the truth, and unjust to my own feelings, did I deny that these results were not satisfactory to me. I had endeavored to lift up that Convention to the very highest appreciation of its duties and opportunities, as I conceived them. I desired that its action should be not only above reproach, but also above suspicion. I wanted its declarations of policy, as well as its candidates, to be such that every candid man in the land would accept them, not only as an assurance of national reconciliation and of relief from selfish partisan rule, but also as a full guarantee that the victory of the movement would furnish an Administration approaching the ideal of good government as near as human wisdom, integrity, and earnest efforts can carry it. I desired a platform, therefore, covering with equal clearness and decision all the points of the reform the Republic stands in need of, and candidates whose known opinions, predilections, and past conduct conflicted with none of them.

It has been publicly noticed, far more than the little importance of my personal attitude called for, that for some weeks after the Cincinnati Convention I remained silent. I will tell you frankly the motives which governed my conduct. I remained silent, not as if I had under existing circumstances for a single moment doubted the necessity of overthrowing the iniquitous power which now rules us, but because I thought of a possibility still to make the movement all that it could be desired to be, and to unite all the forces which it should have gathered under its banners, for energetic, harmonious, and successful co-operation. Had I found that possibility to exist it would have found me willing to do my best. That it did not exist became clear to my mind after a careful, mature, anxious weighing of all the circumstances surrounding us. And when I had reached that conclusion, I felt it my duty to act upon it with promptness and decision.

Thus I am well warranted in saying, that my course in this campaign has not been lightly chosen. I have suffered no personal feeling to enter into my decision. I have permitted no pressure to hurry me on. I have long and with painful anxiety considered how I could render the best service to my country that I am capable of—an anxiety rendered more painful still by the disagreement of some valued friends. My convictions of duty have been of slow growth, but now they are clear and firm. I feel that I am right, and being right I shall go ahead.

We hear it said by our opponents that an Administration under the lead of Horace Greeley will give us no reforms, but threatens to leave things in as bad a condition as they are now. And, by the way, it seems there are some people who but recently found in Horace Greeley much to praise, many good qualities to admire, but who, since his nomination for the Presidency, have discovered that he is the origin of all evil and the sum of all villanies. We will let that pass. But as to the prospect of reform under his Administration—suppose for argument's sake, he could not be relied upon to carry out the pledges he has given by accepting the Cincinnati platform as his own programme of policy—can we forget that the overthrow of that party despotism which now prevails, stifling the voice of truth, condemning honest criticism as treason, concealing or whitewashing wrongs or abuses, instead of correcting them—can we forget, I say, that the overthrow of that party despotism is the condition precedent of all reform? Is it not true that no thorough reform can be thought of until that is accomplished? What have you to hope for, if, by the re-election of General Grant, you prove that such things as have been done can not only be done with impunity, but that, in spite of them, the sanction of popular approval may be successfully claimed? Do you think those [illegible] who protected them will be made better men if they receive the encouragement of success? Are you simple enough to believe that the party tyrants will relax their sway if you show them that such an indorsement against their rule as that of Cincinnati is of no avail, and that they really hold not only their organization, but the American people, in the hollow of their hands? Do you hope for more courageous and more successful resistance in Congress, when you have shown the advocates of reform there that they are abandoned by the people; that their efforts are hopelessly doomed to failure, and that the ruling power has them entirely at their mercy? Do you expect to infuse a better spirit into our political life, when you teach your politicians and public men that the safest thing they can do for their own success is to become the tools of such party managers as now rule us? I appeal to your sober judgment. If you honestly want reform, this is the first thing needful; you must break the subjugation of individual conscience in politics; you must make elbow room for independent criticism and a free contest of opinions; you must put down that rigid partisanship which knows none but selfish ends, and tends to make men mere parts of a machine; you must promote with all the means in your power the unsettling and disintegration of the old party organizations now existing, and no man of impartial judgment will deny that in this respect the success of the Cincinnati movement will prove a powerful dissolvent.

And now, I repeat, suppose Mr. Greeley were dishonest enough to break his pledges and to try on his part to continue the practices now prevailing—have you considered what situation he would be in? Could President Grant have safely indulged in his performances, but for the ever-faithful, obedient, and well-drilled party organization at his back in and out of Congress, a party organization, every member of which was whipped into the belief that every misdeed of the Administration must be concealed, or whitewashed, or defended, for the sake of preserving party ascendancy? But for this General Grant would soon have become aware that the Presidency meant business, and not pleasure; the just criticism of the opposition would have ground him to powder before the second year of his administration; and as he is so sensible of his own interests, he would soon have found it his interest to mend his ways. Even General Babcock would have told him to be careful.

And where is the ever-faithful party organization in Congress that Mr. Greeley would have at his back? Not the regular Republicans, who now are drilled to the business; for they will be in the opposition, and have violent spasms of virtue. Not the Liberals, for had they been inclined to submit to corrupt and arbitrary practices, they would not have broken loose from Grant, under whom they had a tempting opportunity to make the submission and whitewashing business profitable. Not the Democrats, for they will not be foolish enough to think that they could serve

[Continued on the Sixth Page.]

DIED.

FRASIER—In this city, July 21, infant son of W. W. and Mary A. Frasier, aged 3 weeks.

DEXTER—On Sabbath evening, July 21, 1872, at the residence of N. B. Dodson, Hyde Park, Theodosia Wilson Dexter, relict of the late George C. Dexter, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at Morris, Ill., on Tuesday, July 23.

MILROY—On the 22d inst., at Forty-second st., near Wentworth-av., of cholera infantum, Peter, only child of Peter Milroy.

Funeral at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day, to Graceland. Friends will please accept this intimation.

BRADNER—On Sunday, July 21, Willie Charnley, infant son of Lester and Lucy Bradner.

Funeral services at the family residence, Egandale, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

ANNUAL BASKET PICNIC, under the auspices of Pleiades Lodge No. 478, A. F. & A. M., will be held at Sharpshooters' Park, Wednesday, July 24. Music in attendance. Train leaves the corner of Newberry-av. and Sixteenth st. at 8 o'clock a. m. Tickets One Dollar; children under fifteen years, half price.

Barbers, Attention!

There will be a meeting of journeymen barbers this Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 217 East Randolph, between Wells and Franklin sts. All journeymen barbers are requested to be present.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE—157 and 159 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building,

WEST SIDE—Corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Masonic Building.

Receive Deposits; Discount Commercial Paper. Sterling Bills on London. Commercial Credits and Letters of Credit.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our business to our former location, Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe-st., where, with largely increased facilities, we shall be pleased to meet the wants of our friends and the public generally.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in Paper, Blank Books, Stationery, Bookbinders' Stock, Tools and Machinery, also JOB PRINTERS.

REMOVAL.

EMPIRE LINE.

The General Office of the Empire Line, in this city, is removed from No. 195 Pacific avenue to

No. 146 LaSalle Street, Otis Block.

JOS. STOCKTON, Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

Loans on Real Estate.

We are prepared to negotiate promptly loans on real estate in Chicago and suburbs at current rates. Can make immediately several loans of $50,000 to $100,000 each. Applicants should bring abstracts and such other title papers as they have.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

116 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Fine Watches,

JEWELRY & DIAMONDS,

452 Wabash-av.

Orders from the country solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Cattle Butchers.

The Cattle Butcher's Protective Union hereby give notice to outside members of the trade that they are standing out for an increase of wages in this market, and advise all others not to come to Chicago seeking employment. Papers of OTHER MARKETS please copy.

ACCOUNTANT.

Account Books opened, closed, or examined. Posting and copying attended to promptly at all hours. A. BRASHER, No. 275 West Madison-st. Or Room 15, 188 East Madison.

Office Baskets

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 2½ o'clock.

I. O. B. B.

The second annual Picnic and Summer Night's Festival of Sovereignty Lodge, No. 15, will take place Wednesday, July 31, at Silver Leaf Grove.

THE COMMITTEE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between John Evanson & John O. Gunderson, under the firm name and style of Evanson & Gunderson, is this day dissolved.

Chicago, July 22, 1872. J. O. GUNDERSON.

TO RENT.

Notice to Manufacturers.

I want to rent to some manufactory or foundry, a large brick building, within 3 miles of Court House.

M. H. MORRIS, Room 327 West Randolph-st.

BLAKE VS. BLAKE.

Winnetka's Favorite Scandal Aired for the Eleventh Time.

Mr. Blake's Cross-Examination Resumed and Concluded.

He Tells All He Knows About the Veil Found in the Woods.

Commencement of the Testimony for the Defence.

What Charley Blake Said to the Butcher About His Mother.

The Bible-Purchase Explained by the Salesman.

Yesterday was the eleventh day of the hearing of testimony in the Blake divorce case before Judge Gary in the Superior Court. All the jurymen were present, the one who caused the adjournment from Friday until Monday having recovered from his attack of cholera morbus. As usual, there were a great many spectators in Court. The case for the complainant was closed in the afternoon, and the examination of witnesses for the defence was commenced.

BLAKE RESUMES.

When the Court was called to order, the cross-examination of Mr. Blake was resumed. He said: I do not recollect how much I paid the music teachers for instructing my wife; it was too long ago to remember—21 years, I think. Heidcamp was the only German teacher I ever employed. He did not keep a saloon; he did at one time; he is Judge of the County Court in Port Washington now, and has been for some time. His wife kept a hotel there, and sold beer. I wouldn't swear that he did or did not sell beer at [illegible]. My daughters might and might not have taken lessons at the same time. I wouldn't swear that they did or did not. I think one of them did. I can't tell how many boarders I had at the time. I might have had two; I would not swear that there were three. They were my clerks. I kept them for ten or twelve years. I do not recollect of boarding my dock hands. I think I did one a few months. I would not swear one way or the other. I call novels light literature. Walter Scott is not light, nor Thackeray, nor Dickens. My wife sometimes read standard works. Part of what she read was first class. All that I ever looked at was light. I never read one throughout; I looked at it, found it was nonsense, and dropped it. There are some things in the cross bill that ought to have been left out. I don't know whether I have told all that occurred at the Capitol. Mr. Cutler said that he did not wish to go with my wife any more,—that she was a lewd or a "bad woman;" that she acted so that his wife did not want him to go with her any more. She refused to walk with me at the Capitol, pulled away from me, and called me a fool once or twice; Mr. and Mrs. Cutler heard her once, I think. I did not ask Mrs. Thompson, the night she and her husband were in the parlor playing euchre, if she would not have a string of little fish. I do not recollect that Mr. Belding said they were very nice, or that Mrs. Thompson said her Sunday dinner was all prepared. In May and April 1870, Mrs. Blake was melancholy because, as I believe, Mr. Thompson neglected her. She seemed absorbed, and would not answer me when I spoke to her. I have talked to forty of my neighbors about the matter, but never until they had told me something they had seen. I was not present when any of the depositions of these parties were taken. I told Charley to make the pencil statement on the 20th of May. It was before his mother went away. I told him to put down only the truth. I did not procure an affidavit from him for this case. I was not before Judge Jameson when it was read. There was an affidavit read there that he did not want to see his mother. Mr. Wilder drew up an affidavit, and Charley and his brother swore to it, that they did not want to see their mother. When I married Mrs. Blake I had a store with a man named Hunt. I was worth then from $10,000 to $15,000. I accumulated the bulk of my property since 1863. In 1860 I could not have paid my debts; did not have a dollar. I notified Mr. Barker by telegraph when Mrs. Blake was coming into town. I kept no account of her expenditures; I allowed her and Julia $1,500 a year. I have some of the bills for goods she bought; some of them were burned. I have known Mr. Cutler twenty-six or twenty-seven years. He and his wife were in my employ. Cutler worked by the job.

Re-direct examination: I obtained a divorce from my first wife the 16th of April, and married the present Mrs Blake on the 26th of July. I did not know her when I got the divorce,—never had any conversation with her. There was no connection between the divorce and the present Mrs. Blake.

Mr. Smith proposed to prove that the marriage was hastened by the defendant's mother.

Mr. Dow objected, as the matter of "how" had not been brought out in the cross-examination.

The Court did not think it could be admitted, as a third person was to be brought in.

Mr. Smith saved the point.

Witness continued: Ramsey was the name of the man with whom I charged her with committing adultery. I did not have any intercourse with him until after 1857. He and a Mr. White owned 200 acres of land, and I bought it. I gave a mortgage to them for $6,000, due in 1858. In '57 I lost 15,000 or $20,000, and had drawn on New York through the bank, for $10,000. The bank, which White and Ramsey and others owned, helped me out or I should have failed. I then spoke to Ramsey for the first time. White said Ramsey would not do anything unless I made it up, so I went to the bank and was introduced to him, and spoke to him. When Ramsey was chosen Bank Comptroller his bond was made out, and there was but one signature wanting. They came to me, and said Ramsey had done me a favor, and I should do him one, and I signed it. I never spoke to him after the divorce was obtained until Mr. White introduced me. I went to Thompson's twice after Gleeson gave me the papers, with my wife, to please her and prevent her from ill-treating me. After I received the report of Pinkerton's detective I was never so happy in my life; I felt confident everything was all right. About a week or so after this we determined to go South. At this time I told Thompson to pay the taxes on my property at Winnetka. He paid them, and I repaid him. I remember of the evening of June 4. That was the evening when the "little fish" made their appearance. I did not go into the room where Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were. I was requested to go in, but did not. Mr. Belding requested me, and I told him I had good reasons for not going. He went in, and came back and asked what was the matter. I told him he would know before long—that I couldn't tell him then. Shortly afterwards Thompson and his wife left. I have in my possession a veil belonging to Mrs Blake. (Witness produced it.) It is the same one that was identified by Augusta Sroder. I last saw her wear it on the Sunday night of the 29th of May. I was sitting in the verandah, and she passed out, saying she was going to take a little walk. She went north, and then towards the Union Church—up towards the woods. I saw Thompson that night going in the same direction with her. When about 300 feet behind her, he took out his handkerchief and passed it from one hand to the other. I could not see which way he went, as it was getting dusk. I afterwards saw her with Thompson, and met her in the Unitarian Church. I don't know whether she had the veil on or not. When I came out of church—9 or half-past 9 o'clock—I saw her and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson go into Thompson's house. I sat up until half-past 11 o'clock for her, and she came home alone. She said she just came from Thompson's, and had been taking a little walk. After she got home from Rose Hill she told me she had lost her veil. That was on the 3d. I took a walk up into Wright's woods, and found the veil on the fence, about a foot from the ground, and near some bushes. There were some leaves there, which looked as if they had been "shuck up." I examined Mrs. Blake's dress,—the one she wore that night,—when I got home, and found some pieces of leaves adhering to it. After I got the papers from Gleeson, I asked my wife where she had been while she was in town, and every time she told me different from what Gleeson had written down.

Re-Cross-Examination: I "quizzed" her as much as I dared to. I did not ask her a great many questions, because I did not wish to let her know that I had a man after her. I did not let her know that I was watching her, or the gardener, either, when he was setting out trees. I warned her not to go to Thompson's after the 28th of April. I would not swear positively that my wife had the veil on when she walked up toward the Union Church, nor in church. I was on the watch at the time. I found the veil the next morning—Tuesday. I could not tell how many pieces of leaves I found. I did not preserve them. I am sure my wife had a black alpaca dress on at that time. I think she owned two of them. It was half-past 7 o'clock when she came out of the house. I got up and went to the top of the house and looked after Thompson. I remained there about ten minutes, and then came down and went to church. I couldn't see my wife from the cupola. She was out of sight before I went up. I heard Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Blake talking together. I knew them by their voices. My wife was in the church when I got there. I will swear she had a black dress on that night. I don't think she wore a white and purple dress. The veil I found looked like my wife's veil. There were some knots in the string. I noticed them [illegible] the veil was on her hat. I did not put that seen in the book I kept. I will swear I saw him when she had it on. I never told Thompson that he was too intimate with my wife, and that I would prefer that he should remain away from my house. I wouldn't swear that Mr. Ramsey was connected with the bank that accommodated me. I always thought he was. I objected at first to signing his bond. White said no one would know it. "Stick your name right down," and I did. I thought it did not look well. I did not want to sign it. I examined Gleeson's papers at Mr. Barker's office, and at the Sherman House. I do not think I took them to Winnetka. Pinkerton's report was made to me.

TESTIMONY OF A. E. CURTIS.

A. E. Curtis, sworn: I live in Chicago; am a married man; I am in the coal business. Am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Blake. My wife is acquainted with them; have been acquainted with Blake for fifteen years. My wife and I visited them in September or October, 1868. We remained there one day; went out in the afternoon and came back in the morning; spent the evening at Blake's house. I noticed that Mrs. Blake treated Mr. Blake rather coolly, and answered him short [illegible]. I promenaded the parlor with my wife. Mr. Blake asked his wife to walk, but she refused. We left on the early train in the morning. I did not eat a full breakfast there; I did not remain in the parlor all the evening. My impression is that I left because of Mrs. Blake's treatment of her husband.

No cross-examination.

PLAINTIFF RESTS HIS CASE.

Counsel on both sides then retired for consultation, it being understood that this was all the testimony the plaintiff had to offer.

Upon returning, Mr. Harvey said the plaintiff [illegible] here.

The defendant's counsel also returned, and had another [illegible] in the court-room, when Mr. Dow [illegible] that the witnesses he wanted were not present.

The Court directed him to go on with those he had.

TESTIMONY OF G. H. HUXAM.

George H. Huxam, sworn: I live in Evanston at present. I lived in Winnetka in 1870; kept a meat market there; knew Mr. and Mrs. Blake; knew Charles Blake, their son. I remember the time Mrs. Blake left. Charley was in my shop frequently about that time, and talked about his mother.

Q. Tell whether you heard him call his mother names?

Objected to, and objection overruled. The point was saved.

Witness continued: I heard him call his mother names. He called her a G—d d—d b—h. I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself for calling her such names, no matter how bad she was. Mr. Blake met me at the crossing afterwards, and told me he was very sorry Charley had made such a remark. He told me not to say anything about it. Charley said it in a very loud way, in a revengeful spirit.

Mr. Dow offered to prove that Charley told Huxam that he knew nothing about his mother but what had been told him.

The Court excluded it, as a foundation had not been laid for it in young Blake's cross-examination.

Witness continued: Charley did the marketing sometimes, and Mr. Blake and Mrs. Blake also. I know Mr. Kingham; he was my partner. I was in the market sometimes at 4 and half-past 4 o'clock in the morning. Blake has asked me if I had seen his wife walking with Thompson. I saw her one morning, about 5 o'clock, but she wasn't walking with any one. Between 6 and 7 o'clock another morning I saw her coming up from the lake. I walked with her early one morning.

Cross-examination: I can read and write, and know my own handwriting. [Paper handed witness.] That is my writing. I drew that statement up at his solicitation, and handed it to him. I told him what I knew before he asked me to write it down. I know Mr. Thompson. I remember a conversation with Mr. Blake, about six weeks ago, about being a witness in this case. I told him that Thompson had been doing my business for nothing. I did not tell him that if I was called my evidence would do him more harm than good. The statement I wrote down and handed to him is true.

Q. Tell about Mrs Blake coming to your shop and sitting on the sawdust and behaving strangely.

The Court excluded the answer.

Mr. Smith offered to prove that she did so.

Witness continued: She was talkative while in the shop. I saw Mr Thompson and Mrs. Blake coming from the east side of Winnetka, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. I saw her go alone into the woods at half-past 4 o'clock one morning. Blake did not come to my shop and ask me whether Charley had been calling his mother hard names. I do not recollect it. He did not tell me that, if he used such expressions, he would correct or punish him. I did not say to him "There is no use in punishing him, as he used no such language." At the railroad crossing Blake came to me, a few days after it occurred, and requested me to keep it quiet. Thompson attended to two or three cases for me since Blake and his wife parted.

Re-direct examination: Blake asked me to put down on the paper that Mrs. Blake was drunk. I told him that I could not see that she was any different from what she was always—that she tried to get me to write it but I wouldn't do it. He wanted me to write that she acted like a perfect lady every other time she came to the shop. She acted like a lady every time she came, and I told Blake so. The statement was made about a week or later after she went away. I offered to pay Thompson for his services, but he said they did not amount to much, and he wouldn't charge me anything. Blake talked to me about coming here as a witness. He didn't tell me as to what he wanted me to testify to. He gave me to understand that I was to testify to what I had written down. I told him I had never seen Mrs. Blake intoxicated. He urged me to write the statement, and suggested some of the items put down.

Re-cross examination: The statements on the paper are true. A portion of it was dictated by Blake,—that about talkativeness was. I did not intend to put it down that way, because I did not think it was necessary.

Re-re-direct examination: There was nothing unlady-like in her actions. I had not a chair, and she sat on the scales; it was a very warm day.

Re-re-cross examination: I told Blake that she acted strangely,—not his wife.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE H. HUXOM, JR.

George H. Huxom, Jr., sworn: I am the son of the preceding witness. I lived in Winnetka about a year. Know Mr and Mrs. Blake, and Charles. I was present in the shop, after Mrs. Blake left, when Charley called his mother a G—d d—d b—h, and father reproved him.

Cross-examination: I do not recollect of any other persons present except Charley, father, and myself. I do not know what I was doing. I was not listening to the conversation, but heard him say it, as he said it in a loud voice.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES DOYLE.

James Doyle, sworn: I live in Winnetka; have lived there seven years; am a carpenter; know Mr. and Mrs. Blake, and Charles Blake. I remember having a conversation with Charley in respect to what he knew about the case. I asked him why he didn't go and see his mother. He said he didn't want to have anything to do with her, or to say anything to her. I made a remark about his father having "stamps," and he said that he would be a fool to leave him. I do not recollect of any other conversation with him on the subject.

Cross-examination: I think Charley said if I knew what he did, I wouldn't have anything to do with her either.

Re-direct examination: No one in Mr. Blake's interest has been to see me since the trial began. Charley came to me once and spoke to me about the conversation, and admitted that he said what I have stated.

Re-cross examination: He asked me about another conversation about the same thing, and I told him I did not recollect it.

TESTIMONY OF J. A. DINSMORE.

J. A. Dinsmore, sworn: I live in Winnetka; I know Mr. Blake by sight, and Mrs. Blake and Charley. I recollect hearing a conversation between Doyle and Charley Blake in respect to this case. It was between the 15th and 25th of September last.

Mr. Smith objected, as Charley had denied having had such conversation in the summer, and had not been asked if he had it at any other time.

The Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Dow made the offer to prove, and saved the point.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM MILLARD.

William Millard, sworn: I live in Chicago; have lived here since 1866; have been in the book and stationery business. In 1868 was with S. C. Griggs & Co. Knew Mr. and Mrs. Blake; remember that they purchased a Bible. It was some time about the 28th of January, 1868; it may have been six weeks and may have been six months. I remember the kind of Bible that was talked about. Mrs. Blake wanted a fine Bible, worth $45 or $50. Mr. Blake wanted a Bible with a place for photographs. Only the cheaper Bible had a place for photographs. I could not state how high [illegible]; perhaps $15 or $20. Mrs Blake bought standard books, but I do not know where they were sent to. They took a photograph Bible. I could not give the conversation Mr. and Mrs. Blake had about it.

Cross-examination: I couldn't state whether a $40 Bible was selected at first. A high-priced Bible was selected at first. I do not recollect for certain that Mrs. Blake came back and had it changed. I think she did. It was not decided which was to be taken. The Bible was changed, and other books were put in.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Investigation of Charges Against Patrolmen by the Commissioners—Some of the Accused Punished and Some Not.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, present Commissioners Talcott and Klokke. The resignations of Christian Peterson and George Brunderdan, patrolmen, were accepted.

CHARGES DROPPED.

Officer Andrew Jacoby was charged with maltreating a citizen or prisoner. Charles Bates testified that he had been turned out of the saloon No. 47 State street, and belabored by the officer. His witnesses proved a variety of social phenomena, which terminated in their united failure to establish the charges. They were consequently dropped.

AN EXCELLENT OFFICER.

Officer Hilliard, the exemplary policeman, who was fined $10 for being drunk, was charged before the Board with intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer. He plead guilty, and sickness, and Officer Ed. Miller and he had two very small drinks of whiskey, and one other small drink. After this he felt dizzy, which surprised him, and that was the last he knew until exactly ten minutes after being locked up. As for being assaulted, he knew nothing of it. He had been drunk before.

Captain French testified substantially as already reported in THE TRIBUNE. Hilliard, when discovered, was sitting on the edge of the sidewalk. He was drunk.

Sergeant Moore corroborated the last statement; and Officers Kelly and Kerr testified to finding the officer in a state of intoxication.

Commissioner Sheridan having arrived, the officer was called upon to state, for the benefit of the Commissioner, how many times he drank.

The officer said he drank three very tight drinks of straight whiskey in half an hour. On New Year's Eve he got drunk on egg-nogg. Then, as at other times, he was rapidly victimized by his potations. He called on Officer Garritty for a character.

Officer Garritty gave it with pleasure. Hilliard was a good man under him at the Rolling Mill Station. He was a faithful patrolman, and, getting drunk one day, was the cause of a shooting affray in the Powell House, in that neighborhood.

HOW SHERIDAN LOOKED AT IT.

Commissioner Sheridan lamented those drinks. The case would not look half so bad if the officer hadn't taken any drinks. This matter had created a great deal of public attention, but he would not for that reason treat the officer too severely. He was a good officer and generally sober. He moved to fine the policeman ten days' pay.

HOW KLOKKE VIEWED IT.

Commissioner Klokke moved to dismiss the officer, and it was so ordered.

Edward Quinlan, charged with intoxication, was sentenced to forfeit five days' pay and abstain from whiskey.

THE WHOLE FORCE TO BE DISCHARGED.

The following order was unanimously passed by the Board:

ORDERED, That hereafter when the charge of intoxication shall be proven before the Board against a member of the force, he shall be discharged from the force.

The Board adjourned.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 22.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Badger State, Hurd, Tuttle and barge; barks Racine, Maria Martin, Frank Sigel, Sardinia; Schooners Dobbins, Monticello, Empire State, Knapp, Prince Alfred.

PASSED UP—Propellers Holland, Bismarck, Oneida, City of Montreal, Philadelphia, Canisteo; brig Montezuma; schooners Hippogriff, J. N. Foster, Queen of the North, A. H. Moss, White Squall, D. Stewart, Chenango, Monterey, Cobb, Hattie Howard, Light Guard, Correspondent, C. H. Walker.

WIND—West.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 21.—PASSED DOWN—Barks Unadilla, Summer Cloud, Thomas Street, Emerald, Mary Merritt; schooners Alva, Bradley, Gilbert Mollison, Francis Palms, Tilden, Adirondac, Dashing Wave, Ontario, Maxwell, Garrett Smith, White Cloud, Mary Elizabeth.

PASSED UP—Propellers Chicago, Annie Young, Scott; barks Arabia, Vance, [illegible]; schooners [illegible], Clara Parker, Vienna.

WIND—Northwest.

—A tarantula, with big, sharp, bulging eyes, hairy body and legs, over 1 1-2 inches in length, imported from the West Indies in a bunch of bananas, has got loose at Irvington, N. J., and the town is rather wide-awake o' nights.

—A noble red man, a negro damsel, and a bareheaded white woman perambulated the streets of cosmopolitan St. Paul, arm in arm, the other evening.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Last Evening—Alderman Dixon Honored—Police Court Statistics Wanted—Assessments for Street Improvements—The Vehicle Ordinance—Sale of Engine Lots Authorized—The Lost Claim—Widening North State Street.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening. The following Aldermen were present: Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennies, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Gill, Cleveland, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden, and Woodman. Ald. Dixon was elected presiding officer on motion of Ald. Gill.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented against the opening of Market street, from Schiller to North avenue, and for a sewer on Van Buren street, from Ashland avenue to Hoyne street, which were appropriately referred.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare ordinances for sidewalks on both sides of Harbine street, from Centre to Blue Island avenues, and on the south side of Harbine street, from Blue Island avenue to Wood street.

The City Attorney, on motion of Ald. McGrath, was instructed to report the number of cases appealed in the Police Court since Nov. 1, 1871, up to the present time, with the names of all parties and their securities, and state what disposition has been made of each case, and if any have been compromised or discharged, to give the names of those asking therefor, and on what terms granted, if any.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare an ordinance for a sidewalk on the westside of Quinn street, from Thirty-first to [illegible], and a resolution relative to cleaning the ditches between Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, and the South Branch and the city limits, was referred to them.

ASSESSMENT.

The various City Assessors applied for an extension of the time of completing the city assessment till August 31, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

NEW ASSESSMENTS.

The Board of Public Works presented ordinances for the portion not collected of the assessments for paving West Lake street from North Halsted to North Dearborn; for widening Reuben street from Southwestern avenue to West Madison street; for paving Sangamon from Fulton to Van Buren streets; for paving West [illegible] street; for paving West Van Buren street, from west dock line of the South Branch to Canal street; for paving Archer avenue, from the Canal to Halsted street; for paving Fourteenth street, from Michigan avenue to State street; for paving West Twelfth street, from Halsted to 683 feet east of Beach street; for paving Jackson street, from State to Market; for grading and planking Throop street, from Twenty-second street to Blue Island avenue; for paving North Halsted street, from West Lake to West Indiana; for paving Chicago avenue from Clark street to the east line of Block 53, Kinzie's Addition; for paving North Sangamon street, from Fulton to Milwaukee avenue; for paving West Madison street from Robey street to Western avenue; for widening and extending Hurlbut street from the line of State Bank of Illinois Subdivision to Clybourn avenue; for paving Polk street from State street to the South Branch; for paving Clinton street from West Lake street to West Kinzie street; for curbing and filling Illinois street from North Wells street to Kingsbury street.

The ordinance was passed.

PEDLERS.

The engrossed ordinance amending the ordinance in relation to pedlers, and providing that licenses may be issued for one year for $10, six months for $5, and three months for $3, was passed—yeas, 25; nays, 8.

VEHICLES.

The engrossed ordinance providing that no vehicle or car, without horse attached, shall be allowed to remain in any street or alley for more than an hour, unless repairing, under penalty of fine.

Ald. McCaffrey moved to place it on file, since there were men who had no other place to put their wagons. The streets had better be cleared of lumber and castings.

The motion was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 15.

Ald. Bateham moved to amend by making it apply only to improved streets and alleys.

A motion to recommit the ordinance was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 17.

Ald. Tracy moved to amend Ald. Bateham's amendment by striking out the word "alleys."

It was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 4.

The amendment as amended was adopted—yeas, 19; nays 11.

The ordinance as amended was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

QUINCY STREET.

The ordinance for the vacation of Quincy street was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 5.—Verdier, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, and McGrath.

The vote was reconsidered, and the ordinance temporarily laid over.

RAILROAD TRACK.

The ordinance granting permission to E. Mentz & Co. to lay down a track across Twenty-second street, to connect with the track on Twenty-second street opposite Fisk street, the permission to last five years.

Ald. Cullerton offered an amendment that the track should not be used between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Ald. Stone moved to table it.

The motion was carried—yeas, 21; nays, 11.

The ordinance was not adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 10.

The vote was reconsidered, and the ordinance temporarily laid over.

ENGINE HOUSE LOTS.

The order authorizing the sale of the J. B. Rice engine lot for $17,500 was passed.

The order authorizing the exchange of the Titsworth lot was passed.

The order authorizing the sale of the Long John lot for $1,800 a foot was taken up.

Ald. McGennies moved to fix the sum at $1,650, thinking the other too high.

Ald. Bowen moved to table it.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 16.

The order was passed.

The order authorizing the sale of the lot at the corner of Washington and Clinton streets for $800 a foot failed to pass, and was temporarily laid over.

JUNK DEALERS.

The engrossed ordinance in relation to junk dealers prohibiting dealing with persons under eighteen except for rags, paper and bottles was taken up.

Ald. Clarke, moved to table it.

It was so ordered.

LETZ & SON.

A motion to reconsider the vote tabling the claim of Messrs. Letz & Son was agreed to—yeas, 15; nays, 12.

MEETING THURSDAY EVENING.

Ald. Bateham moved the Council adjourn till Thursday.

Ald. McAvoy moved to adjourn till the first Monday in September.

The motion was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 24.

Ald. Bateham's motion was agreed to—yeas, 17; nays, 14.

STATE STREET.

Ald. Ogden offered a resolution ordering the Board of Public Works to present ordinances for widening State street from Kinzie to Chicago avenue, and widening and opening it from thence to North avenue.

The resolution was adopted.

The Council adjourned.

BASE BALL.

Meeting of the Professional Association—Election of Officers—Arrival of the New Orleans Lone Stars—Reorganization of the Active Club.

THE PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the stockholders in the organization previously known as the Chicago Base Ball Association was held last night at the [illegible] House, for the purpose of changing that which has heretofore been a copartnership, into a joint stock association incorporated under the State law. There was a large attendance. The meeting was called to order by Daniel Boynton, one of the Commissioners of Incorporation, who stated the object of the gathering. Mr. Boynton was appointed temporary Chairman, and Mr. Thacher temporary Secretary of the meeting. The by-laws of the old Association were adopted, with a few unimportant alterations. The constitution was amended so as to provide for the hiring of base ball players; also that the officers elected shall hold office until the second Monday in January, 1873, at which time the annual election shall take place. The election of officers was then taken up, with the following result:

President—W. F. Wentworth.
Secretary—J. M. Thacher.
Treasurer—T. S. Fauntleroy.
Directors—D. M. Boynton, W. A. Hulbert, C. S. Bartlett, Fred Erby, T. E. Courtney.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LONE STARS.

The Lone Stars of New Orleans, the champion club of the South, arrived in this city last evening, and are stopping at the St. James Hotel, on South Clark street. They came North for the purpose of playing several games in Chicago. Among the nine is an old Chicago player, John Oberlander, who was a member of the Excelsior Club, and helped to sustain the great [illegible] defeat. The Stars are one of the strongest nines in the country. In the spring of 1871 they played the White Stockings two games with the close scores of 3 to 6 and 9 to 7. They will try conclusions at the Ball Park this afternoon, with the reorganized Actives, and to-morrow will contest a game with the Riverside Club, of Evansville, Ind.

THE ACTIVE CLUB REORGANIZED.

Another meeting of gentlemen desirous of resuscitating the old Active Base Ball Club was held at No. 61 Canal street, last evening, and resulted in the formation of a permanent organization; Mr M. M. Merrick was elected President, Mr. French Secretary, and Mr. W. S. Elliott Treasurer. The election of a Board of Directors was deferred to another meeting. A Committee of three was appointed to select a regular nine from the list of players previously published in THE TRIBUNE. It is understood that Sawyer, of the Rockford Club, and Charley Hodes will be the pitcher and catcher. The proprietors of Green's Gardens, at the corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets, have given the club the free use of their ground, and the players will practice there every afternoon at 4 o'clock until the date of their first match game. With the aid of Mr. Fred Erby, who goes East in a few days, it is believed that games can be secured for the Actives with the Bostons, Athletics, and Baltimores. The Lone Stars, of New Orleans, have been notified that the Actives are ready to try conclusions with them, and they will doubtless give them a game this week. The prospect of a successful season for the new club is very flattering, and, judging from the play it exhibited with the picked nine the other day, it will astonish more pretentious organizations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Lakeside and Social Base Ball Clubs will play a match game to settle the amateur championship of the Northwest, at the Base Ball Park, to-morrow afternoon. Game will be called at 3 o'clock. The clubs are evenly matched, and a close game is anticipated.

The regular monthly meeting of the Phoenix Base Ball Club will be held at No. 43 Harmon court, this evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The pretty idyllic drama, "Enoch Arden," the property of Edwin Adams by reason of long-continued use and special adaptation to the leading role, was played at the Academy of Music last evening. The audience nearly filled the theatre,—a surprising indication of the popularity of both the piece and the actor. Much had been done for the representation by the manager and the scene painter. The English coast landscapes were pretty, the transformation [illegible] bright and lovely, the costuming appropriate, and the scenes well dressed, and as carefully managed as could be expected upon the occasion of a first rendering. Mr. Adams was well received and played with his customary pathos the lachrymose portions, winning full tribute of tears. As the interest principally centres in "Enoch Arden" and his sorrows, the remainder of the characters had but a small share of the sympathy. Credit, however, should be awarded to Miss Susan Denin and Mr. Evans for their satisfactory impersonation of the two personages of the drama of secondary importance. The *entr'actes* were long, and the orchestra has rarely been heard to play so poorly.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

There was a slight falling off in the attendance last night at Tony Pastor's show. The programme was largely new, and included the performances of Herr Willio, a contortionist unexcelled by any one in his line of business ever in Chicago.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Hooley's Minstrels received the compliment of a good house on their first appearance. The vocal part of their bill was better in concerted music than in solos. The acts were numerous and varied, and given in a spirit of fun and frolic, but with a breadth of humor too great to be highly appreciated by the more refined of the audience.

TAKEN TO MICHIGAN.

Arrest of the Alleged Robber of the Records of St. Joseph County—The Prisoner Roughly Handled by a Private Detective.

Yesterday, Deputy Sheriff Hatch, of St. Joseph County, Mich., assisted by Captain Yates, a local private detective officer, arrested a man who gives the name of Richard Lane, on suspicion of having stolen the county records of the above county, some time ago. The prisoner was taken to the Harrison Street Station for safe-keeping, until such time as Hatch was ready to leave with him for the scene of the robbery. While in the office of the Station, Yates undertook to exercise the prerogative of regular police officers, in searching the pockets of the prisoner. Lane objected to his doing so, claiming that he had no such authority. Yates it is stated by officers who witnessed the affair, then attempted to search the man forcibly, and handled him with extreme roughness. Sergeant Lull interfered, and Lane was taken out of Yates' clutches, and locked up. Shortly afterward the Deputy Sheriff and Yates called for Lane, and presented a requisition from the Governor, granting permission for the removal of the "Henry Moore, alias 'Blinky,'" from Illinois to Michigan. That not being the name of the man who had been left in their charge, the Harrison Street Station officers refused to give him up. Yates went off mad, and visited the Central Station, where he held loud interviews with the Commissioners and the Chief of Police. The result was that Mr. Kennedy went to the Harrison Street Station, where he examined the requisition and conversed with Lane. It was finally decided to let the prisoner go with the Deputy Sheriff, who stated that he went under the name of Moore in St. Joseph County at the time when the robbery was committed. It was optional with the Chief to let the man go, or to keep him in custody until other papers could be procured. Had he done so, it would convince rural Sheriffs of the propriety of consulting with the police authorities of large cities before hiring private individuals to make important arrests. This city, however, can afford to spare Lane. He has lived here, on and off, for a number of years, and has not borne a good reputation for honesty.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Sixteenth Ward.

In spite of the heavy rain, a very large and enthusiastic crowd assembled last evening at the hall of M. Koch, No. 313 North avenue, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Koerner Club. Mr. F. Silverman, President of last year's Democratic Club, took the chair, and Mr. M. H. Debas, last year's Secretary, again acted as such. Albert Michelson read a beautiful poem in German of his own composition, and was applauded therefor, after which Colonel [illegible] made an excellent speech in German. Mr. Drew followed in English. His speech was very eloquent. Mr. Louis Weike next spoke in German, and Mr. H. E. Hamilton in English. Mr. Frank Silverman, in a few very eloquent remarks, resigned his position as Chairman on account of having moved to the Thirteenth Ward. He was certain that the Sixteenth Ward would give a large majority for the Liberal ticket. The club was then organized as follows: Mr. H. E. Hamilton, President; Mr. Warrington, Jno. K. Miller, Jno. Stealer, Vice Presidents; Mr. M. H. Debas, Mr. Erwin, Secretaries; Otto Kartuny, Otto Peltzer, Rud. Robbaum, Gus Wolf, D. Mullens, Jno Owens, E. Ebenburg, Richard Michaelis, Wm. Strunk, Executive Committee. After several more speeches and three hearty cheers for the ticket, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Permits to Build.

Building permits were yesterday issued by the Board of Public Works as follows: Edward Ely, four-story and basement brick, 53x80 feet, on Washington street; John March, two-story brick, 20x56 feet, No. 918 North Clark street; G. Boyer, three-story brick 50x104 feet, corner of Larrabee street and North avenue; N. S. Carver, four-story stone, 36x75 feet, Nos. 47 and 49 Clark street; Mattock & Mason, two-story brick, 25x20 feet, corner of Wabash avenue and Harmon court; W. A. Clapp, four-story stone, 20x90 feet, No. 189 Fifth avenue; Geo Obendorff, two-story brick, 30x35 feet, rear of Nos 113 and 115 Randolph street; Second Presbyterian Church, northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street; A. W. Sumner, two-story brick, 20x70 feet, State street; Peter Schuttler, three-story brick 60x60 feet, Nos. 285, 287 and 289 West Adams street; J J Spaulding, five-story stone, 49x115 feet, Nos. 158 and 160 Clark street; Samuel Warman, two-story brick, 25x45 feet, No. 113 West Jackson street.

The St. James on Fire.

The St James Hotel, situated at the corner of South Clark and Polk streets, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500, at half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss on furniture amounts to about $300. The building is insured for $30,000, and the furniture for $13,000. It is claimed that the fire broke out in three different portions of the building, thus adding materially to the terror of the large number of guests and to the trouble of the Fire Department. One of the boarders, who was not roused from his slumbers at the first alarm, was nearly asphyxiated by the smoke which filled his room, but has entirely recovered. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. During the excitement which prevailed, the room of Mrs. Green, wife of the proprietor, was entered by some one evidently well acquainted with the house. Several valuable gold ornaments are missing.

Indignant North Siders.

An indignation meeting of property-owners was held at Fox & Howard's office in Central Union Block, yesterday morning, to protest against the erection of a factory for making jewelry on Rush street, between Ohio and Pine streets, being in the residence district of the North Side. Among those present was George S. Stanton, William Sturges, B. F. Adams, Horace F. Waite, O. J. Lee, C. C. Tripp, Fox & Howard. It was stated that the factory, if built, would stop improvements amounting to over $300,000 for which plans had been perfected and some contracts let. The gentlemen present hoped the factory men would defer to the public opinion of the meeting, and choose some other locality.

Everything.

A boy named William Carran, residing at No. 477 South Clark street, had his left leg severely injured at noon yesterday, by being thrown out of a runaway wagon, at the Pacific Hotel.

—An adjourned meeting of the Eighth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club was held last evening at No. 326 Blue Island avenue. A large crowd was present. After several telling speeches, the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening.

—The sleeping apartment of John Winter, a boarder at the Lincolnshire House, No. 121 West Lake street, was broken into at an early hour on Sunday morning, and robbed of a large quantity of clothing.

—The Liberals of the Seventeenth Ward will meet this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at William Butts', No. 337 Larrabee, corner of Vedder street, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Koerner Club. Good speakers will be present.

—There will be a meeting of the Liberal Republicans of the Fifth Ward at Folkenbery's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. An invitation is extended to all who favor the election of Greeley and Brown to be present.

—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the saloon No. 973 Wabash avenue, owned by Otto Meisner, was entered by a burglar, who was in the act of carrying off the contents of the money-drawer, besides several bottles of wine and boxes of cigars, when captured by the bartender. He was locked up in the Cottage Grove Avenue Sub-Station, and gives the name of Frank Watson.

—Box 57 was sounded at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning for fire in the one-story frame building, No. 302 Fourth avenue, owned by Myer Steinburg, and occupied by him as a grocery store and dwelling. The loss, which was principally caused by water, amounted to about $30. Insured for $700 in the National, of Hannibal. The fire was caused by boys, who threw lighted matches into an empty kerosene barrel.

—Professor A. Biederman, who resided and taught the piano in Chicago for several years previous to the fire, and who took up his residence in the East after that calamity, was drowned at Cape May yesterday while surf bathing. Professor Biederman had hosts of friends and admirers in this city, who will sincerely mourn his untimely death. He was a pleasant gentleman and an accomplished musician.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 68 degrees; 8 a. m., 69; 8:30 a. m., 69; 9 a. m., 70; 9:30 a. m., 72; 10 a. m., 73; 10:30 a. m., 73; 11 a. m., 72; 11:30 a. m., 71; 12 m., 71; 12:30 p. m., 71; 1 p. m., 72; 1:30 p. m., 72; 2 p. m., 70; 2:30 p. m., 70; 3 p. m., 70; 3:30 p. m., 70; 4 p. m., 70; 4:30 p. m., 70; 5 p. m., 70; 5:30 p. m., 70; 6 p. m., 70—in the shade.

—The Government commenced paying the Bigelow Block claims yesterday. The bills are first submitted to the United States District Attorney, who examines them; they are then submitted to the Court, by whose order they are finally settled at the Depository. Several claimants had their demands satisfied yesterday, but some time will elapse before the entire bill is paid and the Government enters into full possession of the property.

A Tale of Terror.

From the New York Times.

The only Mosquito Bay that we know of where the English flag flies, as denoting either sovereignty or protectorate, is far down by the Caribbean Sea, near the town freshly named after Sir George Grey. This town, which Commander Hollins amused himself by bombarding some years ago, is the capital of a dusky gentleman who used to go about in the scarlet coat of a British officer, bare legs, a cocked hat, and a "panache" like General Boum's. The dominions of this monarch, doubtless, it is that a late writer in the Paris *Figaro* confounds with what it calls the "English island of Mosquito Bay," and which he makes the scene of orgies beside which even the "Voudou" revels of Louisiana look harmless and respectable.

We gather from the *Figaro* that the western coast of its mysterious island is inhabited by a tribe of fierce and eccentric blacks, who always remain secluded except at two periods of the year. On these occasions they visit the eastern shore, which is inhabited by whites, for the purpose of buying supplies. They likewise signalize their visits by getting furiously drunk, and smashing whatever they can and dare in every direction. Most of their time being passed in the sleepy pursuit of fishing, they solace themselves, at these exceptional epochs, by every species of mad debauchery. At their last outbreak of the kind they outshone themselves. Mustering in strong force, they resolved on imitating the ancient Romans, and despoiling the pale-faced Sabines of the eastern shore of a full supply of maidens for wives. Their scheme was crowned with complete success. Carefully devised and assisted by adroit stratagem, it resulted in these bold blackamoors of Mosquito Bay carrying off as many white women as they themselves numbered, and bearing them in triumph to their Cyprus of the West. Their subsequent treatment of their brides varied, however, from the classical precedent, and as described by the *Figaro*, must be admitted to have been highly original.

In the first place, we are told that these adventurous colored persons had resolved to organize a dance of the most appalling description. This, in fact, was the prime object in kidnapping their brides. On the return of the party to the western shore, a week was passed in a sort of bacchanalian honeymoon. After this, a dark night was chosen for its crowning festivity. In the midst of a gloomy and almost impenetrable forest is a kind of natural amphitheatre, and in this the Stygian horrors that were to follow came to pass. Here, and at night, deafened by the blasts of the cow horn, the cheerful roll of the tom tom, and the inspiring blare of the Ethiopian atabal, the luckless brides were deprived of their clothing, and made to dance furiously until perfectly exhausted. One after another dropped down in a swoon. At last, but one, the most robust of the captives, kept the floor. "You are my Queen!" howled the chief of the band, addressing her, "and we will celebrate our nuptials in a manner worthy of ourselves. Ho, there! Illuminate!" With a crash as of a thousand gongs, a red light instantly spread over the scene, and then a horrible spectacle was discovered. All around the amphitheatre the palm trees had been covered with resin, and were now set on fire. To the trunk of each tree a woman had been lashed, and these unfortunates were now burning to death. The chief then leaped wildly among the flaming trees with his Queen until the orchestra struck the final chords of the measure, when "he plunged a dagger into her bosom, so that she expired with the last notes of the music." The agreeable drama terminated, as we need scarcely say, by the revellers drinking themselves blind drunk as an appropriate dessert to so rich a feast of connubial bliss.

The lovely tale is gravely offered as truth by the French journalist, and many who do not believe in its verity will admire the inventive genius of its author; such admiration will, however, shrink to unenviable proportions when it is known that the *Figaro's* story, or something very like it, is to be found among certain fragments of manuscript left by the late Alexander Dumas.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The Aurora Post Office issued, last year, over $40,000 in money orders.

—Walter W. Wood has been appointed County Attorney of Boone.

—There is a movement at Aurora for the reorganization of the City Government under the new general law.

—A Rockford census of school-children shows a total of 2,635.

—The Republicans of Winnebago County have nominated J. C. Garver for County Attorney; Evans Blake for Circuit Clerk; F. F. Peats for Sheriff; and Halsey G. Clark for Coroner.

—The County Fair at Rock Island will fill the week beginning August 26.

WISCONSIN.

John H. Weston has purchased Governor Washburne's elegant resident in La Crosse.

—It is said that young Weideman's prize—the Crickelair Opera House at Green Bay—was overrated, and that a mortgage of $4,400 completely "overshadows" the place.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IOWA.

There are twenty-five counties in Iowa having a "real" valuation each of $10,000,000 and over.

—Trains on the Southwestern Road during the month of June killed $36,000 worth of cattle, or an average of about $1,200 per day.—*Muscatine Journal.*

—Captain Lamont, of the steamer Tidal Wave, was robbed of a diamond bosom pin valued at $700 a short time after his boat left Muscatine for up stream last Thursday morning.

—The case respecting the right of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to make a connection with the track of the Northwestern Road, so as to cross the bridge at Clinton, has been decided against the C., B. & Q. Road. This, it is thought, will necessitate the construction of the projected new bridge at Clinton.

MINNESOTA.

The Joint Commission of St. Paul and Minneapolis Aldermen have resolved to have an air-line avenue, 100 feet wide, between the two cities.

—Dalrymple, who has 2,300 acres in wheat, near St. Paul, says the prospects never were so flattering as at present. He estimates the yield on his farms at from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, and will get not less than $70,000 cash for his crop.

—William D. Washburne and D. D. Eastman, of Minneapolis, are visiting towns along the line of the proposed narrow-gauge railroad from Minneapolis to McGregor, *via* Rochester.

MICHIGAN.

The mill-strikers on the Saginaw, having lost over $100,000 in wages, have gone to work at old prices.

—Thomas Payne has accepted the Superintendency of the Bay City Railroad, and James McKechnie succeeds him as Assistant Superintendent of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad.

—Salt goes up in the Saginaw Valley. It has been as low as $1.25 per barrel, and on Friday last sold at $1.40, with only a small supply at that price. A Chicago firm is reported to have bought a large amount recently, some 50,000 barrels, and J. L. Hurd & Co., of Detroit, about 30,000 barrels.

INDIANA.

The City Council of Indianapolis has passed an ordinance requiring the Junction Railroad Company to build machine shops at that city, or suits will be instituted to recover $50,000.

—Conrad Liphart is putting up a brick furniture store on Michigan street, the cellar walls of which are now being laid. Among the tenders on the masons was a Hollander, who was taken sick on Thursday, just before dinner, and he thought he would be able to work in the afternoon if he could rest an hour beyond the regular nooning. His wife, afraid that he might lose the situation if he were not on hand promptly, and, realizing how badly they needed his wages, with a courage we do not often see in the other sex, was at Liphart's building at 1 o'clock, and begged to take her husband's place until he came. Her request was acceded to, and she worked faithfully all the afternoon, her husband being too ill to put in an appearance.—*South Bend Tribune.*

Caged with an Anaconda.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 18.

During the time that Robinson's circus was on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Jim Fisk side show,—consisting of wax figures of Fisk, Mansfield, Stokes, and a large anaconda,—started from Leavenworth to join the circus near St. Louis. The canvas and wax figures were stowed in a baggage car, filling the front end and leaving only one door for entrance to the coaches. The baggage-man, being of an inquiring mind, and thinking he would take a free peep at the show, just to see what Fisk and the Mansfield looked like, opened the door and stood among the waxen images of the illustrious trio. While he was admiring the graceful contour of Mansfield's bust, what was his horror to see the monster anaconda raise his head and begin slowly to crawl out of the box. The serpent's eyes were upon him, and his forked tongue moved backward and forward like a weaver's shuttle. Having heard of the power of the anaconda in squeezing its victims to death in its terrible folds, our trunk smasher at once realized the danger of his situation. His mind reverted with lightning rapidity to the events of his life, and visions of wrecked Saratogas, frail valises and flimsy carpet-bags arose in a mountain of judgment before him. He would have given his right hand for a stout steel-plated trunk to crawl into; but no such thing was at hand. After protruding about half his horrid length, the snake paused and turned his eyes in another direction. The baggageman was not slow in availing himself of this opportunity of making his escape. Quickly, and with the stealth of a ferret, he crawled over piles of boxes, gained the door, and made good his retreat to the coach. There he found the showmen, and on informing them that the snake was endeavoring to escape, they went into the baggage car and secured the reptile. The baggageman was so gratified at what he regarded as a miraculous escape, that he made a solemn vow never again to pry into the boxes of showmen placed under his charge. When he wants to see a snake he will pay his money, like other people, and take his choice.

What Constitutes Plagiarism.

What constitutes plagiarism? has, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Trade Circular*, been recently answered by a French court in an interesting suit. The facts were about as follows: M. Porchat published, some years ago, in the *Magasin Pittoresque* a little story called "Trois Mois Sous la Neige." This sketch was subsequently published in a children's book, was crowned by the Academy, and obtained a very legitimate success. Shortly afterwards Mlle. de Bray (*nom de plume* of Mlle. Duvigne) published a story called "Robinson des Neiges," in which she acknowledged that the idea was M. Porchat's. The publishers of "Trois Mois Sous la Neige" sued Mlle. de Bray for 10,000 francs damages, under the charge of plagiarizing. They recovered 1,000 francs, the Court reducing plagiarism under the following rules:

1. It is the invention that constitutes the principal merit of all literary works, and there is plagiarism when a book, in respect to invention, is only the reproduction of a former work, with the same place of the scene, incidents and personages. 2. The fact of having developed certain situations, and having in some instances departed from the subject of the author, far from exonerating the plagiarist, only puts the delinquency into stronger light by the effort made to conceal the imitation. 3. When the plagiarism extends over all parts of the work, it is not enough to require portions to be cut out, but the whole of the counterfeit work must be suppressed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Gold dull; opened at 114¼, fell to 114⅛, and closed firm at [illegible]. Loans 5@3 per cent for carrying. Clearings $23,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $300,000. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet and heavy. Stocks dull, except Erie and Pacific Mail; the former fell to 53[illegible]; the latter fell to 77[illegible], but rallied to 78[illegible]. Otherwise the market is generally steady. Money easy at 2@3.

Sterling 109[illegible].

GOVERNMENTS:			
Coupons, '81	117	Coupons, '67	115
Coupons, '62	115	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	115	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65	116	Currency 6s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	[illegible]	New 5s	111
STATE BONDS:			
Missouris	93	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	72	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	72	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	50		
STOCKS:			
Canton	90	St. Paul	56
W. U. T.	74	St. Paul preferred	79
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	74
Adams Express	94	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	83	Fort Wayne	96
Am. M. U. Express	70	Terre Haute	[illegible]
U. S. Ex (ex-div.)	[illegible]	Terre Haute pref'd	42
Pacific Mail	78	Chicago & Alton	111
New York Central	97	C. & A. preferred	120
N Y C scrip	91	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie	53	C. C. & C.	90
Erie preferred	74	C. B. & Q.	132
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	91
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	131
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stock	38
Northwestern	74	Union Pacific bonds	88
N. W. preferred	91	Cent. Pacific bonds	101
Rock Island	111	Del. Lack. & West'n	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	105	B. H. & Erie	[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—11 a. m.—Flour 27s. Wheat—Winter, 12s; spring, 11s 9d@12s 4d; white, 11s 10d@12s. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—1:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—3 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, July 22—3 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92[illegible]; account, 92[illegible]; bonds of 1862, 91½; 1865, 92½; 1867, 91½; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, July 22—Rentes, 54f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—Cotton irregular; middling uplands, 10¼d; Orleans, 10½d. Sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27s. Corn, 28s 6d. Beef, 83s. Cheese, 55s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Beeves—To-day, 141 cars at Communipaw, 127 at One Hundredth street, and 30 at Weehawken, or 5,930 head; total, 7,340, against 7,600 the previous week. The weather is cooler, the demand good, and prices a better. Very few Texans on sale. Thin stock ½c higher. [illegible] Six cars Texans, 6 cwt, sold at 9¼c; [illegible] 6 cars Illinois, 7½ cwt, 13c; 3 cars common, 6 cwt, 10@11c; 4 cars good choice, 8 cwt, 12c; 3 cars choice Illinois, 8 cwt, 12@12½c. Everything sold.

Sheep and Lambs—To-day, 9,300, making 26,800 for the week, against 21,700 the previous week. Market steady for sheep at 5¾@6¼c, and weak on lambs at 9@11½c. Two cars, 75 lbs, Ohio sheep, 5¼c; car extra, 104 lbs, 7¼c; car, 61 lbs, Canada lambs, 10½c; car, 63 lbs, Kentucky, 11c; car choice, 60 lbs, State, 12c.

Hogs—Forty-nine cars to-day, making a total of 23,300, against 21,300 the previous week. Market firm at 6@6½c for dressed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The week opens with no perceptible change from the close of last week, buyers holding off and holders getting more anxious. The amount of business for the day in all lines of domestic goods was very meagre, and there are no transactions of any moment to note. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are quoted at full prices, with but few sales. Prints are moving very slowly, and seemingly great caution is exercised by buyers not to get overstocked. The inquiry for woollens continues for certain styles of cassimeres, coatings and doeskins, and in these goods fair sales were consummated at full rates; but, outside of these specialties, the market is very languid. General market dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged: $6 25@8 25. Corn quiet; mixed, 59@60c; white 71@72c. Oats firm at 41@43c.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $26.00; choice, $28.00.

BRAN—Easier at $1.05@1.07½.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess held at $13.50. Bacon firmer at 6½c, 8c and 9c. Hams, sugar-cured, 14c. Lard unchanged at 8@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; fair, 10½c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Coffee, 15@19c.

STERLING—25; sight, ¾ premium.

GOLD—114½.

COTTON—No sales; ordinary, 20½c; low middling, 21½c; middlings, 22½c. Receipts, 172 bales. Exports, Liverpool, 1,032 bales; New York, 235; stock, 10,478.

WHISKEY—Held higher; 88c@$1.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22.—COTTON—More active, and prices higher; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5 30@6 15; common to good extras, $6 10@6 40; good to choice, $6 45@7 50; white wheat extra, $7.30@8.75; St. Louis, $7.00@10.75. Rye flour quiet at $4.50@5.00. Corn meal quiet; Brandywine, [illegible]. Wheat a shade easier; receipts, 111,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.45; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.47@1.48; white Western, $1.70; winter red Western, quoted at $1.58@1.63; amber Western, $1.44@1.75. Rye heavy; Western, afloat, 75c. Barley unchanged. Malt steady; two rowed State, $1.10@1.15. Corn a shade firmer, with a fair export demand; receipts, 285,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 58c; sail do, 59@60c; white Western, 83c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 258,000 bu; Western, 41@43c; Ohio, 44@46c.

EGGS—Steadier; Western, 16@17c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 15¼@18c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8¾@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 57c.

GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 202,002 bu; corn, 709,000 bu; oats, 194,000 bu; [illegible] barley, 33,000 bu; malt, 157,000 bu; pease, 27,000 bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.60@13.70; prime, $10.50@11.00; prime mess, $12.25@12.50. Beef dull; mess, $7.50@9.50; extra, $10.00@12.00. Hams dull at $20.00@24.00. Tierces nominally unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 10@14c; shoulders, 6¼@6½c. Middles heavy; long clear, 7½c; fancy do, 7½c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8⅞@9c; old, 9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@11½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.21½. Corn in fair demand, and a shade higher; No. 2 mixed, 45c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 26c. Rye firm; No. 1, 55c. Barley in fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 57c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000; wheat, 17,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000; wheat, 41,000.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand at full prices; old No. 2 red winter, free in the elevator, $1.60; new, $1.55@1.60. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, on track in East St. Louis, 37@38c; in St. Louis elevator, 39@40c. Oats quiet and unchanged; mixed, on track in East St. Louis, 25@26c. Nothing doing in rye or barley.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and higher; mess, $13.00@13.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5½c loose. Bacon firm, and higher for clear sides; shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 8½@8¾c; clear, 8¾@9c. Lard dull and nominal; summer pressed, 8c; refined, in a small way, 8½@9c.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firm at 90c.

TOBACCO—Inactive.

CATTLE—Quiet; choice, 5¼@6c.

HOGS—$3.15@4.35.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 22.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.50; choice family, $7.50@8.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.50; amber Michigan, $1.65; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.68; No. 2 red, seller August, $1.35. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 46½c; low mixed, 46c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat lower; choice white, $1.70@1.75; fair to prime, $1.45@1.65; amber, $1.70@1.75; common to fair red, $1.30@1.45. Corn steady; mixed Western dull at 59½@60c. Oats steady; old mixed, 39@40c; old white 42@43c. Rye quiet at 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong; mess pork, $14.00; bulk shoulders, 6c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; sides, 9½c; clear rib, 9½c; sugar-cured hams, 15@16c. Lard dull at 9@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—In good demand; good to choice, 17@19c.

WHISKEY—Held at 93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.47; amber Michigan, $1.50. Corn quiet at 56c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfines, $5.00@5.50; extra, $5.75@6.25; Iowa, $6.75@7.12½. Wheat dull; red, $1.75@1.80; white, $1.90@1.92. Rye held at 75c. Corn dull; yellow, 61@62c; mixed Western, 60c. Oats lower; white, 42c; mixed, 40c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand. Wheat dull; sales of 7,800 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.33. Corn quiet and lower; sales of 23,000 bu No. 2 Western at 49c. Oats nominally 35c for No. 2 Western.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—PROVISIONS—In good demand and firmer; pork higher at $13.00@13.25 cash. Bacon higher; shoulders, 6½; clear rib, 8¾c; clear sides, 8¾c in round lots packed. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 5½; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; clear sides, 7¾@8 held. Sugar cured hams, 14@14½c. Lard—Prime leaf, tierces, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Strong at 89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1.65; No. 2 do held at $1.64. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed held at 50c; low do, 49c. Oats dull and a shade lower; 34c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.70; No. 1, $1.60@1.61; amber, $1.57. Wheat in store here to-day, 59,000 bu, a decrease of 50 per cent for the week. Corn steady at 49c. Oats in good demand at 35c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, at $7.75@8.00. Wheat in good demand; old red, $1.60; new, $1.45@1.50; new white, $1.50@1.60. Corn dull, at 49@50c. Oats quiet, at 30@35c. Rye, 69@72c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in light demand, but held firmly; regular held at $13.00; city, $13.00. Lard dull and nominal at [illegible]. Bulk meats active and higher; shoulders, 5¼c; sides held at 7, 7¼@7½c. Bacon in good demand at full prices.

HOGS—In good demand at full prices; $4.40@4.75.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher, at 89c.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 22.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed.

CANAL—Passed In—Nothing. Passed Out—Ontario and Bay State, lumber, Georgia, Sunbeam, lumber, LaSalle; Cataract and [illegible] Oak, light; stmr William Gooding and barge [illegible] from Lockport, LaSalle, July 22.

EDUCATIONAL.

Glendale Female College.

(15 miles north of Cincinnati, O., on the Cin. Ham. & Dayton, A. & G. W. and Indianapolis Junc. R. R.) The nineteenth Collegiate year of this well-known and established institution will begin Sept. 17. It appeals to its past success, its existing location, and the recommendation of those who know it best, as its assurances to the public for the future. For catalogues and information, address

REV. L. D. POTTER, D. D., Prest., Glendale, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Commencing Monday, July 22.

Third and most positively the LAST WEEK of the Chicago Favorites,

TONY PASTOR,

AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE FROM NEW YORK.

More Stars this week—HERR WILLIO and W. E. ARLINGTON.

Look out for the Grand Burlesque French [illegible]

Every night. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Brilliant Success and Enthusiastic Reception of

Hooley's Minstrels.

Every one Delighted. Every act Encored. Immense Hit of the Great Burlesque,

DI-VORCED!

Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Management take especial pleasure in announcing an engagement, at great expense, with the popular and justly celebrated American Tragedian Mr.

EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will personate his great character, as played for months at Booth's Theatre, New York, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN,

As dramatized from Tennyson's exquisite poem by Mlle Julie de Marguerittes.

EDWIN ADAMS MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

SPECIAL & UNRESERVED SALE AT AUCTION Of Two Hundred Lots

Located at Washington Heights,

Wednesday Evening, July 24, at 7 1-2 O'Clock

At Burlington Hall, corner State and 16th-sts.

Owing to the great success attending our previous sales of property located at this charming and rapidly growing suburban town, and in order to accommodate those persons who are unable to attend our day sales, we have been authorized to make an evening sale as above and to offer some of the most desirable lots yet offered at auction. These lots are in blocks 5 and 8, of Willis M. Hitt's Subdivision, Washington Heights, and lie within four blocks of the *Main Depot*, the junction of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroads, Chicago and Danville, Chicago, Columbus and Cincinnati Air Lines, and about the same distance from the Dummy Station. The facilities for reaching the property are unsurpassed. The land is high and dry, and will soon be in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and other improvements. There is no suburb of Chicago where property is advancing more rapidly and that offers greater inducements to those seeking pleasant homes.

Title to the property perfect. Abstracts of title furnished. Warranty deeds given.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent. interest; or, if preferred, 25 dollars cash, and balance in monthly payments. A deposit will be required at time of sale. Plats of the property can be seen at our office. Sale peremptory. No reservation.

Seekers of Beautiful Sites for Pleasant Homes be Sure and Attend this Sale.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 336 Wabash av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
General Merchandise
And Real Estate Auctioneers,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

AT AUCTION,

BOOTS AND SHOES—Tuesday, July 23.
BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES—Wednesday, July 24.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.—Thursday, July 25.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.—Saturday, July 27,
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By WM. R. HAYES,
Auctioneer.

By auction, Chattel Mortgage sale of household furniture in the nine rooms situated up stairs, 162 South Halsted-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 10 a. m. WM. R. HAYES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION AT WOODLAWN.

Most beautiful suburban tract about Chicago. Choicest lots of original owners of 50 elegant quarter-acre lots and two or three fine new dwellings immediately at depot, and also fronting the great South Park. Sale takes place on Wednesday, July 24, 1872, at auction rooms of T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. Terms, one third cash; balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Title by full warranty deed, and a printed abstract will be furnished each buyer. Merchants, mechanics, professional men, now is the golden opportunity. Go and see the property by any of the Hyde Park (I. C. R. R.) trains. Boards are placed upon the property to be sold. Every lot to be sold is within two blocks (600 feet) of the depot, and as near the park.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT AUCTION,
At 14[illegible] Michigan av.

On Wednesday morning, July 24, at 9½ o'clock. Piece Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Linens, Towellings, White Goods, Straw Goods, Notions, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, July 15, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that until 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form.

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly [illegible] departments of the State Government, to be printed in pamphlet or book form, [illegible] volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of the laws and [illegible] resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments or either branch of the General Assembly (other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the presals for any or all of such classes of printing—the price per one hundred impressions for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class, at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 9th, 1872, and in force July 1st, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him; and also for the payment, as liquidated damages, by such bidder, to the State, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State,
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.,
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer,
Commis'rs of Public Printing.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE OF BALTIMORE SHORT LINE R. W. CO., ATHENS, O., July 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, until [illegible] p. m., for the grading and masonry of [illegible] of the Baltimore Short Line Railway, [illegible] embrace large quantities of masonry [illegible] attention of experienced contractors for heavy work.

The work now offered for competition is the same for which proposals were received in October, 1871, but which was not then let on account of legal impediments. All bids heretofore made will be considered as withdrawn.

Specifications and forms for contract will be in readiness for exhibition at this office on and after July 22.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the Railway Company.

JOHN WADDLE, Prest.

Proposals for Artesian Well at Poor House Farm, Town of Jefferson.

Sealed proposals for the boring of an Artesian Well on the Poor House Farm, in Town of Jefferson, Cook County, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county, up to and including Saturday, July 27, 1872. Specifications for the work can be seen at the office of the County Clerk. Proposals to be addressed "Committee on Poor House and Paupers," and indorsed "Proposals for Artesian Well." The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Chairman Committee on Poor House and Paupers, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales.
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] South Desplaines-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys. Stone in the Bladder. Catarrh of the Bladder. Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet. Brick-dust Deposit. Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. [illegible] by all Druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES READE.

WILKIE COLLINS.

In the August number of "Harper's Magazine" is commenced a New Novel, by CHARLES READE, entitled "A Simpleton: A Story of the Day." It presents the same unrivalled powers of subtle insight into character and graphic delineation, the masterly construction and development of plot, the variety of incident and dramatic situation, the fervid and intense style, which have given his novels so firm a hold on the reading public of England and America.

A New Novel by WILKIE COLLINS will also be commenced in the October number of "Harper's Magazine."

☞ New Subscribers will be supplied with "Harper's Magazine" from the commencement of Charles Reade's story, in the August number, 1872, to the close of the Volume ending with November, 1873—making Sixteen Numbers—for Four Dollars.

FURNITURE.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!! IN FURNITURE.

Must be closed out before Aug. 1. for WHATEVER IT WILL BRING, preparatory to removal from the Bigelow Block, and a material change in our business.

NO RESERVE.

The building now occupied by us for sale; must be removed. Apply on the premises.

WEBER Furniture Company,
Corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

BOLTS, NAILS, &c.

AMERICAN BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second st, Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line

NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

6,000 tons burden—3,000 h p each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	July 24	Parthia	July 27
China	July 31	Calabria	August 3
Russia	August 7	Abyssinia	August 10

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 73 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carry the goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SHIRTS.

A Practical Shirtmaker

Is one who fits a shirt to the human form as a shoemaker fits the foot.

There are many pretenders to this art, but all who have tried

McArt's Eureka Shirt,

Pronounce him the "ne plus ultra" of his craft.

122 WEST MADISON-ST., up stairs.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials AND BUILDING FELT.

Send for Circulars and Samples.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Monroe-st, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan [illegible] and in sums not less than $5,000, without commissions, for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman, Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq., Henry W. King, Esq., Homan G. Powers, Esq.

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 1 and 2.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joyce & Amidon, at 101 West Madison-st., Chicago, in the grocery business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS JOYCE.
WILLIAM H. AMIDON.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

COLLINS.
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Hot Pressed Nuts.

STEAMSHIPS.
Star Line
D LIVERPOOL—New and

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CAPITAL,
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in the city or suburbs, at current
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
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OLUTION NOTICES.
SOLUTION.
THOMAS JOYCE,
WILLIAM R. AMIDON.

FOR SALE.
OLD
WSPAPERS
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bune Office,
South Canal-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 22.

In the local money market matters continue much the same as they were during all of last week. Money is abundant, and on first-class 60-day paper is to be had at 8 and 9 per cent, though the regular customers of the banks, who expect to get money at 10 per cent when it is worth more than that in the open market, do not expect to get it of the banks less than 10 per cent now. Business is rather slack in all departments of trade just at present, but everybody looks forward to a fall of unusual activity in this city. The Presidential election may have some effect, as it usually does, to interfere with trade, but it is tolerably certain that there will be large crops to market and this, in connection with the unusual activity in rebuilding and in real estate speculations, which are likely to be on a large scale this fall, will probably make the money and general markets of Chicago unusually active after the middle of September.

New York exchange was weaker on Saturday and to-day, owing to some large special amounts thrown upon the market, among which was the greater portion of the $1,250,000 to be paid for the site for the new Government building, and for which checks on New York were sold by the Government Depository in this city. The banks are, however, desirous of increasing their New York balances, and have taken all these extra amounts of exchange without permitting much depression in its price. Sales were made between banks to-day at par, and also at 25c per $1,000 premium.

The large amount of funds now flowing into New York from the West have had some effect to stimulate prices of railway stocks, and a slight advance on the whole list of speculative specialities is noticeable.

ANOTHER RAIL ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

The recent report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad shows that the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern having been absorbed by the C., B. & Q., the former road will probably never be completed into Chicago as first proposed, but will find its connection with this city by the Fox River Valley Branch of the C., B. & Q., from Streator. The report says: The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, extending from Streator to Pekin—sixty miles—is in process of construction and to be completed early in the fall.

At Pekin, connection is made with the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Road, and with the road to Streator and other connecting roads, south of Jacksonville, a route is to be opened to St. Louis, passing through a thickly-populated and wealthy portion of the State, and making the distance nearly as short as by other routes.

NEW FOREIGN LOANS.

France proposes to put a new loan of about 3,700,000,000 francs in the market on or about the 27th of the current month. The certificates will be issued at about 82 per cent, and the total amount of the loan will thus realize about 3,000,000,000 francs, or equivalent to about $740,000,000. In view of this proposal of France, the Bank of England raised its minimum rate of discount on the 18th to 3½ per cent. The enormous amount of money sought to be raised in the London money market during the past six or eight months is producing new conditions of finances, which that conservative old institution, the Bank of England, views with uneasiness.

THE METRICAL SYSTEM.

The Imperial Government of Germany has officially notified the Government of the United States that it has adopted a metrical system, of which the unit of value is one mark; value in United States gold, 23 cents. When will Great Britain have the wisdom to discard its inconvenient system of sterling money, and adopt a metrical system?

IMPORTS TO INTERIOR CITIES.

One day last week we referred to the obstructions to the direct importation of foreign goods to interior ports, caused by the red-tape custom of obliging the goods to wait at the port of first arrival until a copy of the invoice certified by the American Consul at the foreign port of shipment could be obtained. Washington advices of the 18th, however, say that steps have been taken for the adoption of the expedient recommended in THE TRIBUNE last week, and that instructions have been given by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, to the Collector of Customs at New York, to allow the resumption of a practice which formerly existed at that port, to permit entry upon a duplicate invoice in cases where the goods arrive in advance of the invoice, properly certified by the Consul. In many cases the goods are shipped in advance of the certified invoice, and if the entry by *pro forma* invoice was not allowed, the effect was to cause the goods to be sent to the general-order store to await the receipt of the certified invoice, or else to have them all sent to the public store for examination and appraisement. The result in the case was very disadvantageous to the importer. The acting Secretary has therefore consented to allow entry in such cases upon *pro forma* invoice, on the execution of a bond, to produce a duly certified invoice.

DECAY OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics for the nine months ended March 31, 1872, gives the value of our foreign trade carried in American and foreign vessels respectively, and compared with the corresponding period in 1871, as follows:

DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1872.	Imports	Domestic Exp'ts (mx'd vals)	Foreign Exports
American vessels	$114,241,688	$119,679,565	$4,979,351
Foreign vessels	319,615,203	277,702,959	9,530,889
DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1871.			
American vessels	$108,832,286	$133,641,766	$7,193,669
Foreign vessels	263,891,870	274,752,783	13,111,018

The foregoing shows that the proportion of foreign trade carried in American vessels is not only small, but in some respects is still decreasing. The decay of the shipping trade of the United States since the war is evidently viewed with much interest by Great Britain, who gets what we lose, and the net result of our unwise legislation and foreign trade policy is summed up with much evident satisfaction by a late English paper, as follows:

"Some interesting information respecting the decay of the 'trans-oceanic carrying trade' of the United States is given by Mr. Pakenham, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, in his report on the finance and commerce of that country for the year 1871, just issued. In 1861, the month of July, the tonnage of the United States was 5,539,813 tons; in July, 1865, the tonnage was 1,096,781—a decrease of 443,032 tons, and this decrease is the loss of the war; but the tonnage in July, 1870, five years after the close of the war, has sunk to 3,946,149 tons. In 1861 the value of the United States export, import, and re-export trade was $580,569,412, and of this $350,287,295, or about two-thirds, was in American vessels. In 1870 the total trade was $991,857,269, and the value of freights in American vessels was but $350,840,769, or something over one-third. Foreign vessels had carried the trade and the money with it away; and for the meagre gain to America of $2,022,513 had made the enormous increase of $459,265,544. Once the proportion of passengers carried across the Atlantic was, in American vessels, six to one carried in a foreign ship; now the ratio is fourteen in foreign ships to one in American. The increase, both in freight and passengers, carried since 1870 has made no change for the benefit of the United States; and the entire foreign trade of the country, passing to other nations, has carried with it the control also of shipbuilding, and that art, says Mr. Pakenham, has now sunk to so low an ebb in America that it would seem to be impossible to find in the whole country the appliances and yards capable of building and launching a first-class ocean steamship."

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, July 22.

CITY PROPERTY.

Washington st, 160 ft w of LaSalle st, n f, 40x180 ft, dated July 3; consideration, $67,250. Sold by the Receiver of the Commercial Company to Sydney Myers.

Lot 29 of Hurford's Lot 1, in Block 21, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $[illegible].

Lot [illegible] same, dated July 15; consideration, $[illegible].

Jackson st, 150 ft w of California av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 23; consideration, $750.

Lot 31 in Bogue's Lots 13 to 16, in Block 6, Rockwell's Addition, dated July 17; consideration, $1,[illegible].

The premises No. 251½ Park av, dated March 25; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 43, in Block 1 of C. H. Harrison's Addition, dated July 19; consideration, $800.

Fourth av, 185 feet s of Van Buren st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated July 18; consideration, $11,875.

Burnside st, 189 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 feet to alley, dated July 5; consideration, $1,800.

Dearborn st, 118 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 8; consideration, $580.

Mitchell st, 125 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 42 and 43, in Block 24, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated July 6; consideration, $900.

Michigan av, 21 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, undivided ½ of 20x112½ ft with building, dated June 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 36 and 37 in Block 8 in Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated June 12; consideration, $1,200.

Wabash av, s w cor of Prentiss st, e f, 37 ft to alley, dated July 16; consideration, $4,800.

The premises No. 60 Vincennes av, dated July 1; consideration, $11,000.

Monroe st, 403 3-10 ft w of California av, n f, 45x124 ft, dated July 16; consideration, $750.

West Washington st, 25 ft w of Sheldon st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $4,000.

Lake av, 40 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 48½x138 ft, dated June 11; consideration, $6,337.

Wabash av, n w corner of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 100 ft, dated June 22; consideration, $12,350.

Lots 95 and 96 of Block 129, in Bronson's Addition, dated July 16; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 40 [illegible] 51, on s e corner of Hastings and Paulina sts, dated July 18; consideration, $1,800.

[illegible] st, between Logan and Bo[illegible], [illegible] ft to alley, dated July 22; consideration, [illegible].

Adams st, w of Western av, s f, 27x124 8-10 ft, dated July 18; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible]x124 7-10 ft, adjoining the above, dated July [illegible]; consideration, $1,[illegible].

Clayton st, 100 ft [illegible] Lincoln st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 10; consideration, $800.

O'Brien st, [illegible] corner of Union st, s f, 25 ft with buildings, dated July 19; consideration, $3,225.

McGregor st, 125 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated June 18; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 6 to 12 in Wenge and Hyde's Lot 1, of Assessors' [illegible] of Sec 30, 40, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $5,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 8, in Weston's Lots 1 to 5, of Dobbin's s ½ of n e ¼ of Sec 3, 38, 14, dated July 11; consideration, $1,650.

Lot 10, of Dunaway's re-subdivision of Block 1, of Pryor's s ½ [illegible] Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 27; consideration, $650.

Lots 49 and 50, in Block 4, of Wright *et al.* Subdivision of Lot 38, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated April 30; consideration, $750.

South 49 ft on Michigan av, of Lot 23, in Subdivision of s 27 acres of s w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 1, in Block 12, of Adam Smith's s ½ n ½ s w ¼ of s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $550.

Lots 13, 14, 31, and 31, of Jarrett *et al.* Subdivision of Lot 11, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 9 to 16, in Block 3, of Magee's Lot 24, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated March 30; consideration, $2,707.

North 25 ft of Lot 12, in Subdivision of 1 9-10 acres in ne ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, e of railroad, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $400.

Lot 4, in Block 4, in Fawcette's Subdivision of s ½ [illegible] &c., of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 27; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received 1872	Received 1871	Shipped 1872	Shipped 1871
Flour, brls	[illegible]	2,926	3,771	3,927
Wheat, bu	19,460	31,506	3,823	6,770
Corn, bu	268,120	271,172	319,936	329,290
Oats, bu	29,430	30,485	153,384	8,700
Rye, bu	1,077	8,089	16,136	36,673
Barley, bu	460	3,490	1,754	....
Grass seed, lbs	20,600	12,290	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	6,780	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	9,400	28,882	16,412	....
Cured meats, lbs	82,850	26,440	172,298	119,227
Beef, brls	....	....	10	....
Pork, brls	1,537	....	451	511
Lard, lbs	227,500	48,790	61,298	41,156
Tallow, lbs	6,850	13,300	122,100	30,550
Butter, lbs	60,630	119,233	46,391	75,340
Live hogs, No.	7,609	8,857	8,221	6,570
Cattle, No.	530	980	761	1,308
Sheep, No.	807	155	....	....
Hides, lbs	13,210	119,024	82,328	115,301
Highwines, brls	240	123	500	601
Wool, lbs	59,916	86,394	166,806	143,198
Potatoes, bu	2,212	2,304	....	330
Lumber, m	2,238	4,777	1,750	2,908
Shingles, m	1,360	1,770	1,191	2,493
Lath, m	100	74	671	419
Salt, brls	....	3,300	1,081	2,357

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 5,351 bu wheat, 711 bu corn, 1,053 bu oats, 978 bu rye. Withdrawn for do last week: 13,009 bu wheat, 8,492 bu corn, 42,140 bu oats, 5,344 bu rye, 1,351 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 63 cars wheat, 576 cars and 53,500 bu corn, 29 cars and 8,700 bu oats, 7 cars rye, 5 cars barley. Total (680 cars) 336,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

To	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	10,473	17,307	44,728	49,183	6,096
Buffalo	2,740	122,686	1,318,128	629,000	23,792
Erie	420	....	....	....	....
Oswego	....	....	63,962	....	....
Ogdensb'gh	....	....	16,881	....	....
Huron	1,863	....	87,244	10,536	....
Other US pt	75	2,500	2,040	16,131	....
Montreal	....	....	18,000	....	....
Colborne	....	....	17,850	....	....
Kingston	....	32,815	34,720	....	....
Collingw'd	....	....	28,082	....	....
Other Cpts	10	....	....	....	....
Totals	15,581	179,308	1,621,596	704,850	29,888

Also, 4,677 bu rye by rail.

The leading produce markets were more steady to-day than for a week past, and less active. The general feeling was one of firmness, except in oats. The shipping movement was comparatively slow, owing to the advance in lake freights. The reported receipts were, however, exceeded by the shipments, except in pork, and some operators were inclined to look for unsettled weather till after harvest, which may reduce the yield of grain. New York was firmer than usual, all round. There were no noticeable changes in the grocery market. Business, though not as brisk as on the closing days of last week, was active for a Monday, and the prevalent feeling was again one of decided firmness. Refined sugars are in light stock, and should the demand continue as active as at present a sharp advance may reasonably be looked for. Coffees, also, have something of an upward tendency. The dry goods trade was inactive, with no visible change in values. Standard cotton goods and the heavier woollens are firmly held, while dress goods and unseasonable fabrics generally, are easy. There was a less active inquiry for butter, but there was no weakening of prices, as the daily receipts continue light, and the stocks on hand are not large. The price of Lackawanna and Blossburgh coal was to-day advanced to $9.00, the advance having been determined upon at a meeting of the leading dealers held on Saturday evening. Hides were in good request at the advance established at the close of last week. Hay was firm, without further change. Oils, paints, and colors ruled quiet and nominally unchanged. The inquiry for lumber at the yards, to-day, was again large, and, owing to an increased shipping demand, the tendency of prices is upward; choice descriptions are only in moderate stock, and held firmly at Saturday's ruling prices. Hardwood grades are scarce and firmer. A sawed shingles, on track, were in better inquiry at a range of $2 87 1-2@3.12 1-2 per 1,000. The markets for iron, steel, metals and tinners' stock, exhibited a good degree of activity for Monday, and the changes in quotations were few and unimportant. The stocks are improving. Nails were in large demand at $6.00 rates. Building materials were not so active, but a very satisfactory business was transacted. There was very little doing in the cooperage, broom corn, and bean markets, yet quotations ruled steady. Eggs were in good supply, with sales at 13@12 1-2c per dozen for choice packages. Salt was active and firm, while for seeds the movement was small, and prices were easier. Potatoes and poultry met with a fair demand at unchanged quotations.

Highwines were steady at the inside quotations of Saturday, all the offerings being taken. Sales were 300 brls at 88c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, but firm at the advance established late on Saturday. Vessels were quoted scarce, but more could have been had were shippers willing to meet the demands of owners or agents. A total of 5 charters was reported, which will carry out 13,500 bu wheat; 70,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8a8 1-4c on wheat, 7 3-4a8c on corn, 7a7 1-4c on barley, and 5 1-2c on oats to Buffalo; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Oswego; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were lower at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were quiet but firm. Mess pork was about 25c per brl higher, though not in large demand, and believed to be not extensively short—either for this month or next. The corner was very little talked of, the only point canvassed being the probability of pork coming here from New York, if prices are run up much higher; it can be brought here for about $1.00 per brl, and it is understood that there is plenty of Chicago pork in New York that has not yet been repacked. Lard was easier, with no demand, but two or three free sellers at 9c per lb. Meats were quiet, but firm, especially on short ribs and hams. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.75; do seller August, $14 50a14 62 1-2; do seller September, $13 37 1-2a13.50; do seller December nominal, at $12.20a12 25; do seller the year at $12 25 asked. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8 95a9.00; do seller December, $8.00a8 25; summer lard, $7.75. Dry salted meats, 5 1-4c for shoulders, and 7a7 1-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4 3-4c; do long clear, 7 1-8c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4a7 3-8c. Sweet pickled hams, 13a14c for winter, and 11a12c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6a6 1-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; 8 1-8a8 1-4c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a26.50. City tallow, 7 7-8a8c. Sales were reported of 3,000 brls mess pork seller August at $14.50; 500 brls do seller September at $14 25 (claimed to be a mistake on the part of the purchaser); 300 tcs lard at 9c; 50 tcs summer sweet pickled hams at 11c; 100 boxes short ribs at 7c, loose; 60 boxes do at 7 1-4c, reported as loose.

Flour was quiet, but firm, the demand being principally a few lots of spring extras to supply the wants of local retailers. Sales were reported of 125 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.50; 175 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.25; 500 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.80; 50 brls do at $6.25; 40 brls do (low) at $5.00; 50 brls spring superfine at $3.25; 100 brls do at $3.50. Total, 1,440 brls. Also 40 tons bran at $11.00 on track; 10 tons do at $12.00, delivered.

Wheat was a little more active, and averaged about 1-2c higher, under reported firmness in New York; and a better demand from the country, which seemed to have been brought out by the recent rains, that threaten to interfere with the safe garnering of the crop. The market was, however, weak at the advance, as several prominent operators embraced the opportunity to sell liberally for next month—some of them short; this reduction in the number of buyers, and very little was done during the last half of the session. The trading was principally for next month, very little cash wheat being either offered or wanted. Cash wheat has been nearly in *statu quo* for some time past, the relatively high price shutting off all buying for shipment—while the shorts for July would seem to be about all filled. Towards 1 o'clock the market weakened badly, in sympathy with the later New York, which quoted No. 2 spring down to $1.45. We note that the first car load of the new crop, graded No. 2, arrived here to-day. It came from Dexter, Iowa, and sold at $1.25 1-2c per bu. Winter wheat was again in some demand, but there was none offering. No. 1 spring was in small request, but generally held 1c above No. 2. Seller August opened at $1.18 1-4, declined to $1.17 3-4, advanced to $1.18 5-8, with large sales at the outside, and gradually declined to $1.17 1-2, closing at $1.18. No. 2 spring, cash or seller the month, sold at $1.23a1.26, closing at about $1.23 1-4. Seller September sold at $1.08 3-4a1.09 1-2, and seller the year at $1.06 3-4a1.08. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26 1-2; 8,400 bu do at $1.26; 1,200 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26; 20,000 bu do at $1.25 3-4; 23,000 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 6,400 bu do at $1.25; 20,000 bu do at $1.24 3-4; 16,600 bu do at $1.24 1-2; 27,000 bu do at $1.24; 5,000 bu do at $1.23 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.23; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10 1-2; 2,000 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.03; 300 bu by sample at $1.30 1-2. Total, 148,800 bu.

Corn was less active, and averaged a shade higher than on Saturday. New York was "stronger," and our reported shipments exceeded the receipts; but the advance in freights checked business on the part of shippers, and there was but a comparatively light demand from the interest known as speculative, till the last half of the session, when a better inquiry sprang up from the short interest, as the weather lowered, and many operators began to fear a wet autumn, while lighter receipts are expected for the rest of the month. Seller August opened at 41 1-8c, and declined to 41c, and advanced to 41 3-8a41 1-2c at the close. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 40a40 1-2c, and seller September at 42 1-2a43c, all closing at the outside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 41c. Cash sales were reported of 72,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 32,000 bu do at 40 7-8c; 6,000 bu do at 40 3-4c; 63,800 bu do at 40 1-2c; 30,000 bu do at 40 3-8c; 90,000 bu do at 40 1-4c; 5,000 bu do at 41c afloat; 16,800 bu do at 40 3-4c afloat; 20,000 bu rejected at 37 1-2c; 400 bu no grade at 35c; 1,000 bu do at 32c; 800 bu do at 30c. Total, 339,000 bu.

Oats were dull. Cash lots (regular) were easier, selling at 26a26 1-4c. Options were unchanged at 25 5-8a25 3-4c for seller August; 25 1-2c seller September; 25 1-4c seller the year; and 25c asked buyer the year. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu at 27c; 24,000 bu at 26 3-4c; 2,400 bu at 26 1-2c; 5,000 bu regular at 26 1-4c; 2,400 bu at 26c; 600 bu rejected at 23 1-2c. Total, 15,800 bu.

Rye was dull at about the same range of prices as on Saturday; at 55a55 1-2c for cash No. 2; 54c seller September, and 53 1-2c bid for seller August. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 55 1-2c, and 400 bu at 55c.

Barley was very quiet, at Saturday's range. Seller September (new No. 2) sold sparingly at 56c, and closed at 56a56 1-2c. Old No. 2 was nominal at 52 1-2a53c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 at 45c; 400 bu by sample at 55c; 400 bu do at 45c; 400 bu do at 35c. Total, 1,600 bu. Several lots of new were on the market—generally of poor quality.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

The winter wheat harvest in the Southern and most of the Western States has been completed, or nearly so. The quality of the winter wheat crop is good, but is believed generally to be under an average.

Although the report of stock of grain and flour in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Gloucester, Leith, Bristol, and Newcastle, show a diminished aggregate as compared with 1871, they are still above the minimum average of stocks.

The reports of the spring wheat crop are generally of a promising character in all of the Northwestern States.

The indications are that the coming wheat crop in the United Kingdom will be better than was a few weeks ago expected. It will be a late harvest and probably somewhat less than an average one for the wheat crop.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles, July 1, 1872, had been reduced to 640,000 bushels, equal to 80,000 quarters.

Stocks in Paris, July 1, 1872: Flour, 138,534 sacks of 280 pounds each; wheat, 5,233 quarters.

The favorable weather for the crops and the harvest had caused a limited demand, buyers acting with extreme caution. The trade in Marseilles was limited to supplying local wants. For forward delivery, new French wheat had been offered, delivered in United Kingdom, at 51s. per quarter.

Advices from Pesth, Hungary, under date of June 29, 1872, state that the grain formation, greatly favored by the weather during the last few weeks, had attained a high degree of perfection. The cutting of rye had commenced, and during the first week in July was expected to become general, except in the mountainous district.

The latest advices from Odessa give encouraging accounts of the growing crops in that region, excepting rye, while the advices from the ports of the Azov Sea indicate a very considerable deficiency in the crops in that portion of Southern Russia.

The wheat harvest has been nearly completed in the region about Naples, Italy, on the 28th proximo, and was satisfactory in both quantity and quality. New wheat was at that date being offered in the market of Naples.

Comparative statement of the estimated stocks of grain, etc., in Liverpool:

	1872. June 30.	1871. June 30.	1872. March 31.	1871. Dec. 31.	1870. Dec. 31.
Oat meal, loads	4,699	9,681	10,164	12,012	14,931
Flour, brls	29,302	109,817	69,053	82,949	100,815
Flour, sks	52,367	44,713	62,746	41,154	29,870
Wheat, qrs	267,480	477,051	392,144	353,481	263,504
Corn, qrs	91,454	58,754	127,570	132,491	165,030
Oats, qrs	30,698	36,052	55,658	18,116	10,603
Barley, qrs	388	2,897	4,062	6,458	1,601
Malt, qrs	3,163	2,759	3,011	1,845	1,989
Peas, qrs	12,013	5,725	5,007	8,488	3,310
Beans, qrs	40,237	12,894	57,209	53,101	7,086
Total qrs	448,302	594,231	595,713	750,929	440,675

The average weekly consumption for the three months ended June 30, 1872, was: Wheat, 44,000 qrs; maize, 25,000 qrs; flour, 9,800 sacks, and 4,000 brls.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea board ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals was, July 13, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	311,288	568,065	1,155,467	29,780
Albany	....	17,000	77,500	41,800
Buffalo	350,266	443,796	729,480	11,450
Chicago	1,058,371	3,904,649	1,534,137	111,373
Milwaukee	642,000	124,307	140,771	137,156
Toledo, July 6	128,481	784,720	364,269	12,261
Detroit	95,497	21,112	45,680	2,498
*Oswego	120,000	200,000	20,000	....
St. Louis	77,196	195,467	147,539	56,325
Boston	25,166	178,799	190,000	17,500
Toronto	31,748	3,464	12,493	15,288
Montreal	119,793	510,796	78,340	700
*Philadelphia	25,000	178,000	40,000	....
*Baltimore	18,000	331,628	25,000	....
Rail shipments	63,850	187,688	263,513	10,887
Lake shipments	386,061	1,917,318	355,072	....
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	646,847	2,475,948	908,231	....
Total	4,227,634	12,704,114	6,522,048	293,995
Total July 6, '72	4,996,644	11,126,482	5,802,639	253,792
Total June 29, '72	5,097,287	12,087,189	7,082,221	282,393
Total June 22, '72	5,276,800	11,056,099	8,102,580	329,609
Total June 15, '72	5,156,617	11,190,958	6,841,244	339,890
Total June 8, '72	5,195,724	12,183,583	5,574,374	368,040
Total June 1, '72	5,025,221	11,383,789	4,303,667	380,736
Total July 15, '71	4,814,414	5,305,902	943,961	84,346

*Estimated.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1: (July 1.)

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to July 16	164,458	11,095,101	17,291,343
New Orleans, to July 10	1,222	....	580,052
Philadelphia, to July 13	6,210	634,494	2,160,183
Baltimore, to July 13	22,792	518,073	3,747,931
Boston, to July 13	23,789	60,358	1,257,491
San Francisco, to July 13	6,171	1,690,824	123,091
Other ports to latest date	5,793	151,154	....
Total, 1871-72	227,835	14,155,499	25,149,153
Total, 1870-71	1,071,222	19,030,906	5,658,665
Total, 1869-70	946,577	21,251,532	14,818
Total, 1868-69	551,652	11,889,457	2,246,027

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to July 1[illegible]	6,670	2,261,459	590,988	767,470
Other ports to latest dates	2,486	278,218	106,209	....
Total, 1871-72	9,156	2,539,677	697,197	767,470
Total, 1870-71	101,515	1,811,448	457,574	44,124
Total, 1869-70	102,865	2,264,860	98,875	147,202
Total, 1868-69	44,714	344,991	96,156	105,685

Eastward movement of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Cleveland, for the week ending July 13, and their distribution:

To	Flour, bu.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
Buffalo	9,126	284,028	1,341,806	200,775	39,072
Oswego	....	53,700	55,378	....	....
Port Colborne	....	....	122,021	....	....
Ogdensburgh	580	8,020	42,255	5,600	....
Dunkirk	....	....	6,745	....	....
Erie	3,850	....	....	127,510	....
Saginaw	400	10,060	6,768	8,139	....
Sarnia	4,446	7,160	1,400	....	....
Port Huron	....	....	148,726	500	....
Collingwood	....	....	86,881	....	17,182
Walkerville	....	....	15,864	....	....
Windsor	....	....	3,600	....	....
Kingston	....	26,340	....	....	....
Prescott	....	20,000	....	....	....
Montreal	....	17,887	112,987	....	....
Other ports	1,795	....	4,398	10,548	....
By Railroad	41,801	63,380	197,008	262,513	4,392
Total	60,792	899,461	2,114,824	615,585	60,528
Prev. week	57,267	702,598	1,431,623	549,121	31,311
Cr week '71	91,388	515,782	1,910,149	368,276	6,470
Cr week '70	54,852	701,699	727,939	556,418	6,707
Cr week '69	78,581	965,659	418,171	290,027	7,309

*St. Louis not included.

The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, France, gives the following as the situation of the silk trade: "We have again to report a rise of from 2 to 3 francs on most European goods. The pessimist views relative to the coming yield seem to have somewhat changed. As to the quality, it does not appear notably inferior to that of last year, but the quantity will be much less, from causes we have already explained. Few time bargains are reported. In manufacture the position remains the same, calmer even than previously. The question is to know whether consumption will follow the rise in raw materials, which is not less than 15 per cent, and which can, with difficulty, not to say impossibility, be forced upon purchasers. We are, besides, at a period of the year when, the seasons being finished, consumers send few orders. The question has frequently been raised, looking at the heavy stock of black goods, if the cause was simply over-production, and if account must not be taken of the increased activity of foreign weavers.

"We find in an article published in the *Moniteur des Soies* some figures which show the progress of those latter, and which ought to make us reflect. The importation of new silk into Switzerland amounted in 1871 to 2,016,700 kilos; while in 1867, it only reached 1,048,650 kilos; in other terms it has doubled. The same has occurred in the exportations from that country. In the last-named year, they were 1,685,500 kilos; in 1871, 2,640,700 kilos. The German manufacture shows a similar result. Even the English trade appears to be reviving. The statement of the British Ministry shows that the exports for 1867 were to the value of £1,034,518 sterling, and that in 1871 they had risen to £2,053,938. And this is the moment which the Government of M. Thiers selects to levy an impost on the raw materials of our manufacture."

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report, No. 9, of the Bureau of Statistics, is in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended March 31, 1872, and for the nine months which ended with the same date, as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year. Mr. E. B. Elliott, acting Chief of the Bureau, furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imp'ts.	Dom exp'ts (specie val)	For'n exports
Month end. March 31, 1872	$55,486,872	$46,202,224	$1,843,113
Month end. March 31, 1871	53,920,700	53,475,249	5,166,179
Nine months ended March 31, 1872	447,333,474	365,673,242	16,846,142
Nine months ended March 31, 1871	384,021,489	374,637,532	23,66[illegible],524

Of the total imports and domestic and foreign exports, the following are the amounts, respectively, which consisted of specie and bullion and of merchandise, for the nine months ended March 31, 1872:

	Imports.	Domestic exp'ts (specie values).	Foreign exports.
Specie and bullion	$8,993,063	$35,225,994	$5,631,615
Merchandise	438,340,411	331,447,248	11,014,527
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1871.			
Specie and bullion	$17,086,339	$54,777,274	$11,934,630
Merchandise	366,945,149	320,060,258	10,122,004

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse March 31, 1872, was $78,109,147, as compared with $52,873,380, March 31, 1871.

The values of our foreign trade carried in cars and other land vehicles, and in American and foreign vessels, respectively, were as follows:

DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1872.	Imports.	Dom. exp'ts (mx'd val's).	Foreign exports.
Land vehicles	$13,476,583	$8,335,567	$2,135,674
American vessels	114,241,688	119,679,565	4,979,881
Foreign vessels	319,615,203	277,702,959	9,530,380
DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1871.			
Land vehicles	$11,307,329	$3,896,722	$1,722,947
American vessels	108,832,286	133,641,766	7,193,669
Foreign vessels	263,891,870	274,752,783	13,111,018

Vessels entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the twelve months ended March 31, 1872:

	Entered No.	Entered Tons.	Cleared No.	Cleared Tons.
American vessels	10,803	3,723,915	10,733	3,759,055
Foreign vessels	19,210	6,925,397	19,280	6,953,886
Total	30,013	10,649,312	30,013	10,712,941
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1872.				
American vessels	10,693	3,638,511	10,367	3,613,231
Foreign vessels	19,196	5,914,396	19,089	5,833,261
Total	29,889	9,552,907	29,456	9,446,492

For the quarter ended March 31, 1872, there arrived in the United States 46,809 immigrants, of whom 30,896 were males and 15,913 females; under 15 years of age, 8,853; 15 and under 40 years of age, 31,801; 40 years of age and over, 6,175; deaths on the voyage, 23 males and 10 females.

The nationalities of the immigrants were as follows: Great Britain, 11,071; Ireland, 5,493; Germany and Austria, 15,414; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 819; France, 1,660; Switzerland, 613; Spain and Portugal, 207; Italy, 827; Holland, 348; Belgium, 27; Russia and Poland, 469; other countries of Europe, 50; China and Japan, 1,053; Australia, 65; British North American Provinces, 7,671; Mexico, 120; South America, 7; West Indies, 220; all other countries, 73.

Occupations: Artists, 18; bakers, 194; blacksmiths, 358; butchers, 171; carpenters and joiners, 1,301; clergymen, 32; clerks, 368; engineers, 182; farmers, 5,599; jewellers, 55; laborers, 10,367; lawyers, 23; mariners, 138; masons, 713; mechanics, not specified, 444; merchants, 1,104; miners, 905; painters, 277; physicians, 46; seamstresses, 30; servants, 782; shoemakers, 326; tailors, 377; teachers, 17; weavers, 152; all other occupations, 1,896; occupations not stated, and without occupation (mainly women and children), 20,997.

LATEST.

In the afternoon pork was quiet and unchanged; lard dull and easier; wheat and oats quiet, but firmer; and corn in fair demand and firmer. Lake freights were lower; 4 charters were taken, which will carry out 120,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 7c. The following sales were made on the call: 500 brls pork at $14.50; 20,000 bu wheat, seller August, at $1.18 1-4; 15,000 bu do at $1.18 3-8; 10,000 do, seller the year, at $1.08; 20,000 bu corn, seller August, at 41 1-2c; 75,000 bu do at 41 5-8c; 20,000 bu do, seller September, at 43 1-8c; 25,000 bu do at 43 1-4c; 5,000 bu oats, seller August, at 26c; 10,000 bu do at 25 7-8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$14.60	$14.75
Mess pork, seller August	....	14.62½
Mess pork, seller September	13.25	13.50
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	12.25
Lard, cash	8⅞	9
Lard, seller December	8⅞	9
Wheat, cash or seller July	1.23½	1.23
Wheat, seller August	1.18½	1.18⅞
Wheat, seller first half August	....	....
Wheat, seller September	1.09½	1.09½
Wheat, seller the year	....	1.08
Corn, cash or seller July	40¾	40⅞
Corn, seller August	41⅛	41⅜
Corn, seller last half August	....	....
Corn, seller September	43⅛	43⅛
Oats, cash or seller July	26½	26½
Oats, seller August	....	....
Oats, seller September	25	25
Oats, seller the year	24¼	24½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 22.

BUTTER—The butter trade was a little slack to-day all around, though there was no softening of prices. Choice dairy is scarce and commands full prices. We repeat our list as follows: Choice dairy at 19@23c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common at 7@10c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are in good demand and are firmly held, with a tendency to higher prices. Other goods in the list remain quiet. Prices range as follows: Stark, 40½c; Grahamville, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 31½c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was less active, although a large business was done. Following are the prices current: Stucco, $1.75@2.00. New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Akron cement, $1.90@2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, 37c; plasterers' hair, 35@40c; fire brick, $35.00@40.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, $[illegible] brl. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7.50	$13.60
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.00
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 28x40	11.00	20.00
26x36 to 30x40	11.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	13.00	22.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—Trade was dull at unchanged prices: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00 per ton, and brush, $160.00@160.00.

BEANS—Dealers reported a fair inquiry, but prices were not so firm. We quote: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—There was a shade firmer feeling in the market for New York factory, owing to the recent advance East. Western cheese continues plenty, and rules plenty at former rates. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: New York factory, 10@10½c; Ohio factory, 7@9½c; Western factory, 7@9c.

COAL—A meeting of the coal dealers was held on Saturday evening last, at which it was arranged to advance the price of Lackawanna and Blossburgh 50c per ton, or to $9.00. Other descriptions remain unchanged. We revise our quotations as follows: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Brier Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Minonk, $6.60; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Remain inactive and nominal at the subjoined quotations:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.50
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries	2.50@2.60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.50
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—No new features were developed in this market to-day. The amount of trading was again small, but dealers were asking and realizing former figures: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 per m for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $25.00@30.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $27.00@28.00 ₩ m.

EGGS—For strictly choice packages, dealers were receiving 12@12½c ₩ dozen. The supply was ample.

FISH—There was a satisfactory business doing in this department, and last week's prices underwent no quotable change. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@1.85; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@6.00; Georgia cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box, scaled, 35@37c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Nothing new was noted in connection with the market for this line of goods, the demand continuing small, and prices ruling weak all around. We quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 18@20c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3.25@3.30; blackberries, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 33@37c; pitted cherries, 33@34c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 8@8½c; do, quarters, 10@15c; currents, 9½@10c; apples, southern, 8@9½c; do Western, 8½@9c; Michigan, 10@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are coming in freely, and will probably rule lower. But few fresh peaches in as yet. Sales: Apples—200 boxes good at 50c; 450 choice at 55@60c; 40 brls good cooking at $4.00@5.00; 200 choice eating at $4.00. Peaches—350 boxes poor, left over, at 25@40c; 15 fair at 60c; 180 good at 75c; 40 selections at 90c@$1.00. Plums—10 bu wild at $2.75; 10 boxes (½ bu) at $1.25; 4½ boxes (¼ bu) at $1.00. Lemons and oranges were less active, with sales of the former at $15.00@16.00, and of the latter at $12.00. Berries—But few in. Sales: Blackberries—10 cases soft at 13½c; 10 good at 15c; 10 choice at 18c. Raspberries—20 cases red at 20c; 6 black 18@20c. Whortleberries—20 bu at $4.00@4.50.

GROCERIES—Few changes, and none worthy of mention, occurred in this market. An active business was doing in the leading staples, while the demand for side goods was also liberal, and a firm, healthy feeling was developed. Prices range as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27½c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 23½@24c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½; Carolina, 1@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13⅝c; granulated, 13@13c; A standard, 11½@12c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 35@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4½@4½c; Aven Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Was again firmer to-day, the advance established toward the close of last week being generally adhered to. The following were the prices offered by dealers: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose, pressed, $13.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue in light supply and the market is strong. The demand is not particularly brisk, but keeps steadily in excess of the supply. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured light, 11½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was a moderate demand to-day at the appended range of prices:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c
Bar iron	5 @ 5 1-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 @ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18
Sheet iron	6½ @ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½ @ 13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 18½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @ 12 rates

LEATHER—The market was quiet and steady at prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city	40@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	80@ 1 10
Kip veals	90@ 1 15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	26@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₩ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1 20@ 1 40
Calf, country	1 10@ 1 25
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	30@ 32
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	32@ 34
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	30@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	1 25@ 1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	....
French calf, Lemoine	....
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1 ..@ 2 25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 75@ 2 80
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 35@ 2 30
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1 00@ 1 60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue in active demand, both on local and interior account, and for tin plate and copper prices were fully sustained:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bols, 80 net.

NAVAL STORES—The demand was small at former quotations:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18@ 21
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17@ 20
Hempseed cord, ₩ lb	22@ 23
Marine, ₩ lb	20@ 22
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	20@ 23
Oakum, ₩ bale	6.00@6.37½
Pitch, ₩ brl	5.50@6.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5.50@6.00

NAILS—The inquiry continues large, and the market was firm at $6.00 rates. 10d to 60d, ₩ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; ₩ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Carbon was easier, in sympathy with Cleveland. Other oils were steady and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 63c; No. 2, 53c; linseed, raw, 93c; do, boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $1.10@1.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 58@60c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet at previous rates:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	10.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The general demand was only fair, but prices ruled steady as follows: Old live chickens, $4.50@4.75 per doz; spring do, $2.50@3.50.

POTATOES—There was a limited movement in this market, and quotations were again lower. The offerings were large. We now quote: New, 20@30c per bu, to $1.00@2.50 per brl.

SALT—The shipping demand was large, and a firm feeling pervaded the market. We however make no change in our price list: Saginaw, fine, $1.85; Onondaga fine, $1.85; coarse salt, $1.85; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy, without bags, $3.75; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Were in meagre inquiry, and a shade easier on timothy. We quote: Timothy, at $2.75@2.80 for good; $2.85@3.00 for prime; seller August, $3.75; clover, at $5.25@5.50.

TEAS—Were in good request at the annexed range of prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 85c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—The market was firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@30c; poor, 40@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@36c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—The market was steady and firm. We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, 10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Slow all around and extremely low on tomatoes. Sales: Tomatoes—180 boxes at 35c; 140 at 40c; 60 at 30c. Green Corn—200 doz at 15c. Cabbage—100 doz at $1.00 for large heads. Cucumbers—20 doz at 30c.

VEAL—Sales: 40 carcasses poor to good at 4@8c.

WOOL—Continues in light demand at the following revised range of prices:

Washed, fine, in good condition	52@54c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Washed, fine	35@38c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	40@42c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@63c
Dingy and poorly washed wool 2@10c less. Burry and cotty wool 3@15c off.	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 22.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,429. There was a fair degree of activity in the cattle trade to-day—both local and outside buyers operating with considerable freedom—and prices were well sustained for all grades of stock. Advices from the Eastern markets, while not particularly cheering, were rather favorable than otherwise, and under moderate receipts holders were firm in their demands, insisting upon and readily obtaining full last week's prices. There were some good droves on sale, but such were the exception, the bulk consisting of common and medium natives, and thin Texans. Prices ranged at $2.65@6.25 for inferior to choice, with most of the transfers at $3.00@5.50.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.25 @ 6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5 years old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25 @ 5.60
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00 @ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @ 2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	stockers	900	$3 80
20	stockers	865	3 75
17	butcher's steers	1,174	5.00
59	thin Texan steers	885	3.30
42	thin Texan steers	888	3 30
59	thin Texan steers	918	3.30
80	thin Texan steers	905	3 30
85	Texan	950	3.37½
18	Cows	1,074	4.45
15	Cows	970	4 00
20	extra choice steers	1,334	6.25
16	good steers	1,095	5 00
12	butcher's cows	1,065	3.75
65	Texan	771	2 65
9	cows	1,071	4.25
38	good steers	1,186	5 50
34	good steers	1,232	5.70
35	good steers	1,292	5 75

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 7,530. But slight change was visible in the condition of this market. The demand was active, and notwithstanding the liberal character of the supply a firm feeling was developed and the advanced prices established last week were thoroughly sustained, sales making at $4.00@4.10 for common coarse, uneven, and mixed lots; at $4.15@4.30 for medium, and at $4.25@4.35 for good to choice. About all sold, and the market closed firm at the above quotations. Among the reported transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
223	216	$4.30	213	199	$4.30	60	196	$4.25
58	212	4 25	59	224	4.20	50	268	4.20
52	279	4.20	57	207	4.10	28	203	4.25
148	269	4 30	73	172	4 35	49	239	4 20
73	306	4 00	216	193	4.30	24	277	4.10
69	187	4.30	28	293	4 10	25	305	4 00
62	273	4 27½	87	185	4 05	27	255	4.10
57	249	4 25	92	183	4 15	33	280	4 10
69	230	4 35	61	216	4.30	59	298	4.10
219	216	4 35	212	2[illegible]6	4.30	57	305	4 12½
79	211	4 30	52	222	4 20	108	240	4.22½
27	220	4 20	109	198	4.30	32	318	4 15
127	198	4.25	51	234	4 30	57	186	4 25
26	287	4 10	56	[illegible]	4 25	83	271	4 30
99	212	4.30	48	245	4 10	43	185	4 25
218	190	4 30	49	274	4 30			

SHEEP—The sheep market was quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 22.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	2,238	1,750
Shingles, m	1,360	1,191
Lath, pieces, m	100	671

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,777	2,908
Shingles, m	1,770	2,493
Lath, pieces, m	74	419

Following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending July 20:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	47,969	13,806
Shingles, m	16,201	10,677
Lath, pieces, m	4,689	13,310

Following were the receipts and shipments from Jan. 1, 1872, to July 20:

Lumber, ft, m	523,486	182,682
Shingles, m	287,781	230,276
Lath, pieces, m	52,869	20,838

CARGOES—The attendance of buyers upon the market, to-day, was quite large for this portion of the week, and a heavy business was transacted at an advance of 25c per 1,000 feet on joist and scantling, and about 50c on common strips and boards. A sawed shingles were dull at $2.75@3.00; lath at a range of $2.50@3.00, and pickets at $10.00. At the close, four cargoes remained over.

Late advices from Manistee state that "Over fifty million logs are hung up on the Little Manistee and South Branch, and the chances are small that they will be drove this season. Some mills are shut down, while others are only running on half capacity."

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ₩ m	3 00
Pentwater, ₩ m	2 75
Muskegon, ₩ m	2 25
White Lake, ₩ m	2 25
Grand River, ₩ m	2 25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₩ cord	3 25
Railroad ties	.12½
Two Rivers—lumber ₩ m	2 50
Ahnepee—wood ₩ cord	3.00 @3 25
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.11 @ .12½
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	.25c
Menominee	3 50
Oconto	4 50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	18.00 @20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00 @18 00
Common strips and boards	14.00 @15 00
Common mixed lumber	12 00 @12.50
Joist and scantling	12 00 @12.50
Shingles	2 75 @ 3 00
Lath	2 75
Pickets	10 00 @12.00

Transactions were:

Cargo scow Hand, from Freesoil, 40 m ft timber, at $17.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 190 m ft common boards and strips (mill tally), at $14.25. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Sinai, from Pere Marquette, 137 m ft scantling and joist, at $12.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Perry Hannah, from Oconto, 260 m ft strips and boards at $16 25, 88 m ft lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo scow Scottish Chief, from White Lake, 19 m ft coarse strips and boards at $12.00, 39 m ft piece stuff at $12.00, 34 m lath at $2 75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Abagail, from Grand Haven, 83,021 ft strips, 89,331 ft board, and 893 ft short lumber at $17.50, 34,450 lath at $2 75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Silver Cloud, from White Lake, 50 m boards and strips at $15.00, 40 m ft piece stuff at $13.45; 32 m lath at $2.75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 69,044 ft small lumber at $17.00, 3-inch 20 ft and over at $19.00, 2-inch 18 ft at $14.00, balance joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Harrison, from Ludington, 118 m ft joist and scantling at $12 25 (mill tally). Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr General Siegel, from Manistee, 50 m ft joist and scantling, 3 inch 18 ft and under and 3 inch 20 ft and under, at $14.50; 3 by 12, 20 ft and over, at $19.00; 4 by 14, 20 ft and over, at $20.00; sold full on contract (mill tally). Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Kitty Grant, from Ludington, 118 m ft lath (poor) at $2.50; 46 m ft joist and scantling at $12 25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr M. Dixon, from Muskegon, 57,799 ft strips and 19,227 ft boards, at $19.00; 1,481 ft joist and scantling at $12.25; 8,500 lath at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Julia Smith, from Muskegon, 55 m ft boards and strips at $19.00; 8 m ft Norway at $15.00; 4 m ft joist and scantling at $12.25. Lath at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Collingwood, from Oconto, 240 m ft strips and boards at $18.00; 40 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Clida, from Oconto, 180 m ft strips and boards at $18.60; 60 m lath by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Iver Lawson, from Muskegon, 176 m ft strips and boards at $19.00. Lath at $2.75. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr [illegible] Border, from Muskegon, 134 m [illegible] Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr J. O. Moss, from Muskegon, 160 m ft strips and boards at $18.00. Pickets at $10.00. Sold by G. Truesdell.

Cargo scow Flora, from Saugatuck, 77 m ft select strips at $20.00. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo scow Three Bells, from Saugatuck, 53 m ft common mixed at $12.00. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo barge Peshtigo, from Oconto, [illegible]0 m ft boards and strips at $18.00; 400 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr R. Simmons, from Manistee, [illegible] m ft small timber, 20 to 24 ft, at $16.00; 115 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Ward, from Muskegon, 40 m ft lumber at $18.00; 300 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Beloit, from Ludington, 13 m ft strips and boards at $14.00; 95 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Owen, from Ludington, 10 m ft common strips and boards at $14.00; 110 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr E. M. Stanton, from Manistee, 56 m ft 3 inch joist, $22.50 for 3x14 20 ft and over, and $14.00 for 3-inch 18 ft; 15 m ft small timber at $16.00; 100 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Cecelia, from Manistee, 60 m ft on contract; 110 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50 (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

In this branch of the market a good business was transacted, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. The stock of the better grades are only moderately large. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third-clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	41.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	31.50@33.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	30.00@33.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Dry do	15.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@18.00
Pickets, square	14.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The demand was fair at former figures:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars ₩ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 20.—The market this week has been quite brisk with a slight advance in prices on the figures of last week. The delivery of farm dairies was a little less than 800 boxes, and sales were made from 9c to 10c, one extra fancy lot bringing 10½c.

The factories were largely represented, the offerings amounting to upward of 10,000 boxes, between 7,000 and 8,000 of which were sold. We give the leading transactions, as follows:

Stone Arabia, 10½c; short lots, 10½c; Arnold Bro., 10½c; Vanhornsville, 10½c; Stratford & Salisbury (small fancy cheese), 11c; A. Smith & Co., 10½c; Slate Hill, 10½c; Root, 10½c; Newport, 10½c; Mapletown, 10½c; Manheim Centre, 10½c; Manheim, 10½c; Keys, 10½c; Sadwe, 10½c; Pierstown Valley, 9½c; Fonda, 10½c; Honsenglover, 10c; Henderson Home, 10c; Fulton, 10½c; Floridа, 10½c; North Fairfield, 10½c; Empire, 10½c; Euphrata, 10c; Bates, 10½c; Bethel, 10½c; Brockett's Bridge, 10½c; Buel, 10½c; Cook & Ives, 10½c; Countryman, 10½c; Cream Creek, 10½c.

At the Herkimer village market the shipments were about 1,500 bxs, farm lots bringing from 9c to 9½c, and factory from 9½c to 10½c; several lots were sent on commission.

At the Utica market the highest price reached for factory was 10½c, the ruling figures being from 9½c to 10½c. The offerings were 3,000 bxs, about half of which were sold.

No butter of any account in market this week. The weather has been intensely hot, and farmers are busy at their hay harvest.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......July 22.

Schr G. G. Cooper, Erie, 675 tons coal.
Schr Jim, South Chicago, 12 yds gravel.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 30 brls flour, 3 bdls sheep pelts, 27 pkgs fish, 75 tubs butter, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 41 bdls hides, 29 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 30 pkgs fish, 416 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 10 tons pig iron, 175 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chafee, Saugatuck, 250 m shingles, 50 m lumber, and sundries.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Detroit, 198 kits fish, and sundries.
Schr G. Ellen, Horn's Pier, 83 cords wood.
Schr Kitty Grant, Ludington, 47 m lumber, 119 m lath.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 230 m lumber.
Stm brge Monitor, South Haven, 70 m lumber.
Prop City of Detroit, Buffalo, light.
Prop Missouri, Buffalo, 3,000 brls salt.
Prop East Saginaw, Traverse, 250 m lumber.
Prop Phil Sheridan, Bay City, 4,500 brls salt.
Bark Butcher Boy, Oconto, 330 m lumber, 96 m lath.
Schr Lillie Parsons, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr Florida, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr S. F. Gale, Menominee, 130 m lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 45 cds bark.
Schr Gem, Willett Pier, 30 cds wood, 40 cds bark.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 115 cds wood.
Schr West Side, Oswego, 3,200 brls salt.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 97 m lumber.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Buffalo, 630 tons coal.
Schr Metropolis, Cleveland, 450 tons coal.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Waleska, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 900 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Willett's Pier, 60 cords wood.
Schr Ethan Allen, Cleveland, 436 tons coal.
Schr Perry Hannah, Detroit, 190 m lumber, 98 m lath.
Schr Supply, St. Joseph, 60 m brick.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 170 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 140 m lumber.
Schr Florida, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Petrie, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Elizabeth Day, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 96 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Paulina, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 80 m lumber.
Schr General Sigel, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 74 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Menominee, 185 m lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Bark Cecelia, Manistee, 165 m lumber.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Port Huron, 370 m lumber.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Norman, Little Sturgeon, 237 m lumber, 27 m lath.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, 46 m lumber, 280 m lath.
Schr Sins, Ludington, 123 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Rose Belle, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 95 m lumber.
Schr Ellida, Oconto, 180 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Magic, Manitowoc, 48 cds wood, 640 telegraph poles.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 20 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Progress, Manitowoc, 1,375 railroad ties.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's River, 60 m lumber.
Scow D. R. Owen, Ludington, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, 51 cds wood.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 220 tons iron ore.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Menominee, 240 m lumber.
Barge J. H. Drake, Menominee, 270 m lumber.
Schr Conley, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr G. G. Andrews, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 5 m lath, 3 m pickets.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath, 5 m pickets.
Scow Appleton, Davis Pier, 100 cds slabs, 2,500 railroad ties.
Schr Eira, Windmill Pier, 71 cds wood.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Grand Point Sauble, 100 m lumber, 50 m shingles.
Schr E. B. King, St. Joseph, 74 m brick.
Schr Collingwood, Oconto, 240 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Grey, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr Nevada, Oswego, 550 tons railroad iron.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 172 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr George D. Finney, Oswego, 3,204 brls salt.
Schr Arrow, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Scow Mount Vernon, South Haven, 45 cds wood.
Scow Lyllie Grey, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Schr Salina, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Marion Dixon, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Stmr Lawrence, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 100 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Barge Peshtigo, Oconto, 319 m lumber, 380 m lath.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, 65 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr St. Lawrence, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Magdalena, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, 230 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr Beloit, Ludington, 106 m lumber.
Schr Silver Cloud, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 162 m lumber.
Schr Fannie and Floy, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 240 m lath, 150 m pickets.
Schr Milton, Menominee, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath, 5 m pickets.
Schr J. Hibbard, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Green Bay, 150 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Ontario, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Spy, Grove Point, 16 yds gravel.
Schr Three Bells, Benton Harbor, 50 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, McCartney's Pier, 4,000 railroad ties.
Schr Queen of the West, Oconto, 90 m lumber, 20 m lath, 880 m shingles.
Schr Geo. B. Purrington, White Lake, 128 m lumber.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 18 m lath.
Schr C. J. Magill, Cleveland, 610 tons coal.
Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 22 yards gravel.
Scow Home, Prescott, 90 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Barge C. M. Allen, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Menominee, 170 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.

CLEARED.......July 22.

Schr Sasco, Port Colborne, 18,865 bu corn.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 50 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 26,900 bu corn, 300 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop City of New York, Port Huron, 14,330 bu corn, 250 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 17,341 bu corn, 936 brls flour, 206 brls pork, 14 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, 32 pkgs provisions, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides, 20 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Anna Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Willis, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 38,001 bu corn.
Schr Lotus, Port Colborne, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr A. Mosher, Buffalo, 18,830 bu corn.
Schr Hungarian, Oswego, 24,000 bu oats.
Schr Republic, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 31,000 wheat.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 25,800 bu corn.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 1,500 brls flour, 500 bgs seed.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 1,600 bu oats.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 8 m lumber and sundries.
Schr Rose Belle, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Cossack, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Charters on 'Change include: To Portland—Prop B. F. Wade, corn through. To Boston—Prop Lawrence, corn through. To Kingston—Schr Trenton, wheat at 13c. To Buffalo—Prop Idaho, corn at 8c; Prop City of Detroit, oats at 5½c. In the afternoon engagements were made on the basis of 7c corn to Buffalo, schrs Autento, Montcalm, J. P. March, M. I. Wilcox, and Corsair.

BUFFALO, July 19.—Rates strong; vessels are scarce. Charters reported as follows: Schr Carlingford and bark Vanderbilt, coal to Chicago at $1.00 per ton, free; schr Farwell, brick to Marquette at $1.50 per ton, free; schr Berlin, salt to Toledo, and schr La Petite, salt to Sandusky, at 40c per ton f. o. b.

DETROIT, July 19.—Rates are firm and nominally unchanged. No engagements are reported.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Grain freights unchanged, nominal at 7½c and 12c for wheat to Buffalo and Oswego. We note the charter of the schooners Smith and Post for wheat to Oswego at 13c.

Coarse freights are as follows from points named:

Menominee, $3.00@3.25; Kewaunee, $3.50; Frankfort, $3.00; Manistee, $2.75; Whitehall, $2.25; Muskegon and Grand Haven, $2.25; Ludington, $2.50.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Grain freights are quiet and firm at yesterday's quoted rates—8c on corn to Kingston by sail; 8@8½c on corn and wheat by sail to Oswego; 4@4½c by sail to Buffalo.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, July 19:

DOWN—Tug G. N. Brady, Bay City to Collins Bay; steam barge Cowle, Port Huron to Ogdensburgh, lumber; brig Peerless, Stanley to Kingston, staves; brig Grace Whitney, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, lumber; brig Persia, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Ada Medora, Muskegon to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Canadian, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Olive Branch, Port Huron to Oswego, lumber; schr Mediterranean, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr Jane Ralston, Toledo to Ogdensburg, lumber; schr Julia Willard, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr L. S. Hammond, Milwaukee to Cape Vincent, wheat; schr Ben Franklin, Toledo to Kingston, corn.

UP—Schr Levi Rawson; steam barge Belle P. Cross; barges F. Lester, Crocker; prop Maine; schr Laura.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Hubbard.

WIND—West, fresh.

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND—Last evening, E. S. E.

WAGES—$1.75 per day.

TRANSFER—The bark Pessankee was on yesterday sold by F. B. Gardner, Esq., to A. Mosher. Terms not made public.

CHATHAM SHIPBUILDING—The new steamer which was commenced a short time since at Chatham has all her outside planking completed, and ceiling in. It is stated that she presents the finest model of any constructed there within the past year, and will be ready for launching in a short time.

GONE DOWN.—In attempting to put a new boiler into the side-wheel steamer Kitty Reid, at the dock of the Bay City Boiler Works, it got away from the workmen and went to the bottom of the river instead.—*Cleveland Herald, July 20.*

GOOD TRAVELLING—The steamer Jay Cooke, on her recent trip from this port, made the run to Kelley's Island in three hours and ten minutes, with the usual amount of steam.

A CHANGE OF COMMAND.—Captain W. W. Collins has been appointed to the command of the three-masted schooner H. C. Winslow, *vice* Captain Chas. Payment, resigned.

IN PORT.—The barge Ocean, which has been sunk outside of Buffalo nearly all season, and recently taken in port, is having the balance of her cargo taken out at Detroit, preparatory to going into dry dock. She will require large repairs.

STRUCK A ROCK.—The bark H. Bissell arrived at Detroit on Friday in tow of the tug Stranger, leaking badly. After leaving Tonawanda on her return voyage, she struck a rock in the Niagara River, which is the cause of the damage. She will go into dry dock before taking on another cargo.

STEAMER SHERMAN ASHORE.—The steamer John Sherman, the excursion boat, which left Detroit on Thursday evening to proceed to New Jerusalem for a barge, ran ashore at the lower end of Bois Blanc Island, and from all accounts is well on. Two or three efforts have been made towards getting her afloat, but as yet unsuccessful. When last heard from the United States steamer Fessenden had arrived, and doubtless will release her.

SCOW DAMAGED.—The scow Nellie arrived at John Oades' shipyard, yesterday, in a badly damaged condition. A few days since, while anchored near the channel bank above southeast bend, St. Clair River, she was run foul of by the schooner J. B. Wilbor. The Nellie's bowsprit, jibboom, and everything forward was carried away and her bow stove in. Her damages, it is stated, will amount to $300. She is being repaired at the above yard.—*Detroit Post, Saturday.*

An Aged Couple and Their Daughter and Grandchild Drowned.

From the Hamburg (Iowa) Democrat.

The citizens of Walnut Creek and those living between the Nishna rivers, and the entire country in the neighborhood were thrown into a fever of excitement on the morning of the Fourth of July, by news of the drowning of Eli Armantrout and his wife, and their daughter, wife of Will. F. Hendrickson, and her little daughter, aged 17 months.

From what we can gather, the parties named left their home on the morning of the 3d of July, Wednesday, about 8 o'clock, to go to Sidney, going in a two-horse wagon. It appears they reached the river at the old Brackney Ford, and attempted to cross, but owing to a mistaken idea as to the depth of the water at the point entering the same, were precipitated into about 15 feet of water, the road-bed entrance having been washed away, and also the bank washed out.

From the tracks on the other bank, it appears that the horses reached the opposite side of the river, and attempted to gain the bank, but were unable to do so, owing to the heavy wash that had taken place during the recent freshet, making the landing impracticable; they must have then turned, in doing which the wagon was upset, and attempted to reach the shore where they entered the river, but, unfortunately, the wagon caught on a snag, and the noble brutes perished in the vain endeavor to reach land. The entrances at first may have thrown the inmates of the wagon out—but it is more probable that they were not thrown out until the snagging of the wagon, when it upset, and, the current being very swift, they were taken under, and never more rose to the surface.

The wagon and horses were found two or three rods below the spot where they entered the stream, and the wagon-box some three-quarters of a mile further down stream, where it was on end.

The bodies of all but Mrs. Armantrout have been recovered up to the time of our going to press.

—It cost the New York Seventh Regiment $100,000 for its little spree at Saratoga.

—The income-tax law dies by limitation with the collection of the tax assessed for 1871, which is now in course of collection, and which, by constrained construction, it is claimed there is authority for collecting now. As an item of information on this subject, we append the following as the annual collection of income-tax, under the various laws in existence: In 1863, $2,741,858; in 1864, $20,294,733; in 1865, $32,050,017; in 1866, $72,982,159; in 1867, $66,014,429; in 1868, $41,455,598; in 1869, $34,791,856; in 1870, $37,775,874; in 1871 (so far as accounted), $19,162,651.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†9:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	†9:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Springfield Express	*8:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	†9:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*9:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:10 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:40 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:30 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:20 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

‡ On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	†10:45 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 p m	*6:30 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:00 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'odat'n	*4:25 p m	*8:55 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:10 p m	*10.10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Eighteenth-sts. ... depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:30 a m	*3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	9:30 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*5:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Mail Line	*5:00 a m	‡7:40 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:45 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:30 p m	10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*10:30 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTION.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	*9:30 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:20 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:45 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'od'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accom'od'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accom'od'n	*5:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 p m	*8:35 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 466 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments of all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, No. 466 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.
From the Chicago Sun, July 12, 1872.
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Tuesday Morning, July 23, 1872.

THE "NATION" AS CASSANDRA.

The *Nation* of July 18 has the usual number of sneers for both Grant and Greeley and their supporters, by way of establishing its impartiality, and then gives us a long article on "The Historic Democracy." After a sketch of the Democratic party, concluding with the statement that in nominating Horace Greeley it has come to "an ignoble end," it proceeds to show how the party which has come to an end is about to ruin the country. It says:

> The need of a party with the principles originally professed by Democrats is as great as it ever was, but we can probably endure that need better than we could bear what they would bring us if restored to power. Their theory of State rights is belittled into plans of revenge for needed repression.

What "plans of revenge" has the Liberal party, either among those of Democratic or Republican antecedents? They accept the political and civil equality of the negro, and they co-operate with the true leaders of the past Republican party in electing an Abolitionist. We challenge the *Nation* to justify its gratuitous fling by a single fact. As to "needed repression," when did the *Nation* become a convert to the doctrine that Grant's Ku-Klux acts are "needed repression"? How long since the *Nation* thought they were senseless and despotic usurpations? Has the fact that Greeley was preferred to Adams, at Cincinnati and at Baltimore, changed the whole character of Grant's Administration? The *Nation* continues:

> Has the country any guarantee in the party's past compliance with Southern demands, that the ex-slaveholders will not ask the President for the four hundred millions once offered by the editor?

President Lincoln made the same "offer" in the spring of 1862, and on his recommendation Congress actually began the work of emancipation in the District of Columbia, by paying $300 each for the slaves freed in that District. Mr. Greeley's proposition to pay for the emancipation of the slaves was made before the Government had decided to emancipate them at all, and while Congress and the army officers, including Grant, strongly opposed any action looking to emancipation. If accepted at the time, it would have saved the country (South and North) three or four thousand millions of dollars, and fully seven hundred thousand lives afterwards lost in the war. Was it, then, a very expensive or unwise offer to make? As to the guarantee that it will not now be renewed,—if the *Nation* is trifling, it deserves no answer. If it is in earnest in such a suggestion, it needs medical treatment.

> Will the virtue of this body-guard be proof against the temptation of dividing that splendid spoil, or his own credulous benevolence resist their importunity?

Mr. Greeley has the same body-guard that Mr. Godkin has, to-wit: the police force of New York. As to their "virtue" and his "benevolence," we think neither of them will incline to the policy named, and, if they did, they could not carry it out without a law of Congress. It is only small peculations on the Treasury, like the payment of the Chorpenning and Secor claims, that Presidents can order paid without any law to permit it. Time was when the *Nation's* vast erudition and profound learning would have enabled it to see this point:

> What safety for the public credit is there in the party which once talked of nominating a repudiator, under a leader who clamors for the impossible, in instant specie-payment, as a child cries for the moon?

The *Nation* knows well that its insinuation that the Democratic party, if it had the inclination, would obtain any power, through the election of Greeley, to affect unfavorably the public credit, is wholly gratuitous. It is Mr. Greeley, not the Democratic party, who will be elected President, and Mr. Greeley's character and principles are as distinctive and as well known as are those of the *Nation*. He has been, without exception, the most vigorous opponent of repudiation in the United States. He has done more to put down repudiation than all the members of the Philadelphia Convention put together. As for Pendleton, whom the Democratic party talked of nominating, his repudiation views were exactly the same as those of Morton, of Indiana, and Sherman, of Ohio, both financial advisers of Grant. In demanding specie payment, he may have clamored for the impossible. It was thought while he was in Congress that in demanding the sanction, by European powers, of the right of expatriation for our naturalized citizens, he was clamoring for the impossible. So of the Free Homestead law, and the abolition of the franking privilege. But did he ever clamor for anything more impossible than the *Nation's* clamor for the rejection of both Grant and Greeley and the election of Adams?

It is not worth while to follow the *Nation's* Cassandra fears that Free-Trade will suffer from the election of a Revenue Reform Congress by a union of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats, with a President pledged not to veto or officially oppose Free-Trade. Nor will we criticise that singular moral obliquity which enables it to believe that Civil Service Reform will best be promoted by the re-election of the promoter of all its existing abuses. All these questions the *Nation* would withhold from the control of "politicians apt at buying Legislatures," and yet it forgets that Cameron is Grant's chief adviser, and that Murphy and Pomeroy are not far behind.

The details of the plot to assassinate King Amadeus of Spain and his wife will take no one by surprise. In a country where the Cabinet is the real Government and the King the apparent, and where the Cabinet is changed by violence from month to month, the assassination of a ruler, whether he be a Republican, like Prim, or a Royalist, like Amadeus, is only a day's wonder. The assassins, of course, will be caught and executed, and their execution will afford Madrid a day's sport. The Spaniards are butchers the world over, and Mexico and Cuba, in this respect, are no better off than Spain. There is nothing normal about a Spaniard but butchery; and, whether it be the killing of a bull in the Plaza del Toros, or the killing of Frenchmen in Mexico, or the killing of women and children in Cuba, or the killing of a King and Queen in Madrid, it is all one to the genuine Spaniard so some one is killed. The attempted murder of Amadeus, therefore, as far as it has any political significance, is purely trivial and of ephemeral importance. In accepting the throne of Spain he accepted this little condition among the other amenities of Spanish royalty. At the same time it is impossible not to admire the pluck and spirit of the handsome young King, and, if it were not absurd, we should give expression to the hope that Amadeus and Maria Victoria might reign to a good old age.

SCAMMON ON INSURANCE.

Mr. Scammon says:

> If THE TRIBUNE desires it, we will hereafter give in detail a statement of the accommodations extended by Mr. Scammon and his bank to it and its proprietors, not forgetting to mention, in addition, the $2,000 which Jesse K. Dubois said he could prove the wildcats paid that paper for its services in their behalf.

It would be more gratifying to us and to the public if Mr. Scammon would reimburse the School Fund before he tells how much money his banks have loaned at various times to the proprietors of THE TRIBUNE, and what Jesse K. Dubois knows. But we do not stand on ceremony. We desire that he shall tell all that he knows, and all that Mr. Dubois knows, without unreasonable delay. THE TRIBUNE COMPANY has loaned to Mr. Scammon's banks more money than he or they have loaned to THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, or any of its proprietors. But that is neither here nor there. If THE TRIBUNE or any of its proprietors owe Mr. Scammon anything, he knows how to collect it.

When Mr. Scammon goes into his threatened explanations, we suggest that he explain to the policy-holders of the Mutual Security Insurance Company what he knows about insurance. Mr. Scammon was Treasurer of this Company, and, when the great fire occurred, there was some forty thousand dollars in the treasury. Some time before the fire he had told the Directors of the Company, in a purely inter-oceanic way, that the *bank* where their funds were kept (Scammon's bank) could not pay more than 4 or 5 per cent interest on the deposits, but that he (Scammon) could pay a higher rate, if the money was deposited with him individually. Authority was accordingly given to Treasurer Scammon, to withdraw the money from Scammon's bank, and deposit it with J. Y. Scammon, and a peculiar form of bank-check was prepared by himself, which enabled Treasurer Scammon to draw on J. Y. Scammon at Scammon's bank for all funds needed to pay losses and to defray the ordinary expenses of the Company.

When the fire occurred, there was a meeting of the officers and Directors of the Mutual Security Insurance Company. Treasurer Scammon was present. Also J. Y. Scammon. Also the President of Scammon's bank. An inventory of the assets of the Company was called for, which showed cash on hand to the amount of some forty thousand dollars. Hereupon J. Y. Scammon made a few inter-oceanic remarks. He said that the time had arrived when each man would have to stand upon his reserved rights,—that he held certain policies of insurance issued by the Mutual Security Insurance Company on which losses had occurred, and, in short, he would not pay over the forty thousand dollars. This was equivalent to saying: "Gentlemen, I have the funds of this Company. It looks as though we should have a tight money market. Let each fellow look out for himself. I intend to pay myself in full before any other policy-holder gets anything." After this astounding deliverance was made, *Treasurer* Scammon made a few inter-continental remarks. He insisted that, in his capacity as Treasurer, he was the lawful custodian of the proceeds of all the remaining assets of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, and that as fast as they were collected they should be placed in his hands! Of course, most of the gentlemen present were rendered speechless by the impudence of this suggestion. The Secretary of the Company, however, ventured to remonstrate against the obvious dangers of such a proceeding to the burned-out widows and orphans, and other policy-holders, whereupon J. Y. Scammon called him a puppy. The Directors, however, coincided with the puppy, and appointed another person to take charge of the remaining assets of the Mutual Security Insurance Company.

We leave this transaction to the enlightened consideration and judgment of the people. Mr. Scammon thinks that he can publish libels concerning us, saying, for instance, that we are fast hurrying into bankruptcy, and then retreat into some inaccessible cave of impersonality. We intend to teach him that persons, and not things, are responsible in this world, and that, when he sets himself up as a public instructor and commercial agency regarding the financial soundness of other people, he invites an examination of his claims to that distinction. Now he may bring on Jesse K. Dubois, or any other witness he chooses.

THE ENGLISH ARGUMENT ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Now that the Alabama claims case is fairly before the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, and both nations have bound themselves to accept its decision, it will be well for the American people to understand the exact position assumed by Great Britain, and the points upon which it relies for a favorable decision. It is by no means probable that the full sum claimed by the United States in compensation for direct losses will be allowed by the Arbitrators, neither is it probable that the deductions claimed in the English demurrer, which reduces this amount very materially, will all be allowed; but that there will be a reduction to some extent is highly probable, and the holders of the claims can best prepare themselves for such a reduction by understanding the points upon which the English Government relies to effect it.

A very material point in their argument is the striking out of several cruisers with which they claim they had nothing to do. They claim that there are only four,—the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Shenandoah,—to which any claims had been made by the United States up to the conclusion of the treaty; and, therefore, that no other claims growing out of the depredations of vessels afterwards added to the list can come before the Board of Arbitrators. In this regard, they claim that the Tallahassee and Chicamauga were built and used as ships of commerce, and that they were afterwards armed as vessels of war in Confederate waters. They claim, further, that the Sumter, Nashville, and Retribution were not built or fitted out in the Queen's dominions, and that they only received in British ports such hospitalities as were uniformly extended to both United States and Confederate vessels in other neutral ports. With regard to the four vessels in question, they reject the views taken in the American case of neutral duties, and deny that they have failed in their duties as neutrals, and, while they do not attempt to prove that these charges are erroneous, they lay upon the representatives of the United States the burden of proving that they are true. In regard to the question of the armament of these four vessels, and the charge that they were manned in part by British subjects, they contend that the munitions of war were shipped in the ordinary course of commerce, and that the sailors were hired for an ordinary commercial voyage, and, when at sea, were induced, by promises, to enter a different service. In addition to these objections of detail a political point is made, to-wit: That, as the former Confederate States are now a part of the Union, a Federal Commonwealth so composed cannot impose liabilities upon a neutral which belonged, in the first degree, to its own citizens, and from which it has absolved them. This point, however, is a weak one, and will not stand the test of either law or equity, and the argument does not lay special stress upon it.

The English argument closes by assuming that the question of compensation may come before the Board, and it then maintains: First. That the losses which the Arbitrators may take into account are only those alleged to have been caused by the Confederate cruisers enumerated in the American case, and that the extent of her liability for such losses cannot exceed the proportion which may be deemed justly attributable to specific failure of duty on the part of Great Britain. Second. That, in estimating such losses, the Board must take into account the gravity of the default of duty, and all the causes which contributed to the loss, including the question of the amount of activity displayed by the United States in preventing such losses. Third. That the claims for compensation for money expended in capturing the Confederate cruisers are not admissible with the claims for losses inflicted by such cruisers. Fourth. That the claim for interest is clearly inadmissible. On this point there will hardly be any question, as interest cannot accumulate until a debt is established. Fifth. That, should the Tribunal award a sum in gross, this sum must be measured solely by the liability which Great Britain has incurred by any failures of duty proved against her.

The above is the substance of the English argument. It has been prepared with great care, and will have weight with the Board of Arbitration, sufficiently so in all probability to reduce the sum expected to be recovered. The strength of the English arguments, however, and the amazing dexterity with which their case has been managed in comparison with the American, are not the only influences which will be likely to operate against the United States; and, if a much smaller sum should be awarded than is claimed, the folly of the absurd claim for indirect damages must come in for a large share of the blame.

The peculiar ideas of consistency which obtain among the French are specially manifested in the treatment of the Communists. The sentence of M. Rochefort, at the instance of Victor Hugo, has been commuted to banishment; and in the same mail which brings this intelligence comes the news of the execution of another batch of Communists at Sartory, the details of which are full of horror. If these men are political offenders, how is it that they are not treated as political offenders? Wherein is their crime greater than that of M. Rochefort, whose furious and bloodthirsty appeals in his press and on the rostrum urged them on to the commission of their offences? We would not urge the execution of Rochefort; on the other hand, we think the French Government has done wisely in commuting his sentence; but, if clemency is to be extended to him, why not to his dupes? The new French Minister at Washington, M. Noailles, although not an out-and-out Republican, expresses great admiration for M. Thiers, and sanguine hopes of the success of his political experiments. He will have great difficulty, however, in convincing the American people that either M. Thiers or his Government is deserving of much sympathy or admiration until these bloody atrocities at Sartory are stopped. The official murders of these misguided men will react with terrible force at some future time.

The *Nation* is allowing its temper to run away with its discretion. Although called upon to do so, it has given no proof of its charge that Greeley was bargaining with Tammany, promising offices in return for votes. Nevertheless, it has not retracted the charge. In its last issue it stated that Greeley was at a farewell banquet given to George Butler, our, or rather Grant's, Consul General to Egypt, at a time when Butler's character was known to be thoroughly bad, and that Greeley, "methinks," presided part of the time. This accusation has been eagerly repeated by the organic press. Both counts in the indictment are untrue. The Liberal candidate did not preside, and was not present. The man who did preside was Mr. Swinton, of the *Times*,—the first journal to repeat the *Nation's* declaration. Oddly enough, this latter paper and its imitators, while contending that Butler's real character was then perfectly well known, and censuring Greeley for countenancing him, are dumb on the question of the censure due Grant for appointing him.

Grant as an Editor.

Mr. Robert M. Douglas, Grant's Private Secretary, is engaged in furnishing editorials, which are sent around to the newspapers edited by Postmasters and Assessors, in printed slips, to be inserted by them, and then quoted by the Grant organs as indicative of the "public opinion" of the district in which they appear. The following is one which actually appeared in the Easton (Pa.) *Press*, after the New York *Tribune* had "lit" on the original slips from the White House, so that the appearance of the article in the *Press* and in the *Tribune* is simultaneous. It is interesting, as showing exactly what is thought at the White House concerning Greeley's selection. Read this:

> War, famine, and pestilence are terrible calamities to befall any people, nation, or country. But worse than any one or all these combined, would be the election of Greeley to the Presidency of this country. State's Rights, with all its ruinous tendencies, would be revived. Secession, with its hydra head, would crawl forth and rend the Union in fragments. A Northern, a Southern, an Eastern, a Western, and a Middle Confederacy would be set up on the ruins of the Union. Infidelity, Free Love, and Mormonism would ran riot, sap the foundation of all that is sacred and binding in society, and spread moral ruin and blight over all this fair, happy, prosperous and peaceful country. Add hurricanes, volcanoes, and earthquakes to war, famine, and pestilence, and the calamity, disaster, and ruin that would follow all these let loose at once would not be so fearful and destructive to the country as the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency of the United States. The old Democratic party that has sought and striven so hard to rend the Union, rivet Slavery, and ruin the country, would come into power through the election of Greeley. All the horrors of the late Rebellion, with its bloody battle-fields, barbarous bushwhacking, savage guerrilla murders, and hellish prison-pens, would be as a drop in the bucket or as nothing compared to the cruelties and woes that would befall this country and people under the reign and rule of this old Democratic, Rebel, Secession, Copperhead party with Greeley, the pliant tool and willing dupe at its head. Caligula and Nero as tyrants would shrink away, and hide their diminished heads compared to Greeley as an incarnate demon in human form, driven on by the hell-hounds of the late Rebellion. And now, if you can trust traitors—a party that has trampled on the American flag, and everything that is sacred and venerated by us as a nation and a people—vote for Greeley, who has joined this wicked, devilish coalition in its death-throes, to revive it and save it for new deeds of horror and utter ruin to this country.

With his Assessors and Postmasters to pack his Conventions; his depositories of the public money to pay interest thereon in the form of subscriptions to campaign expenses, as Clews & Co. have done in New York; with his Cabinet officers, Foreign Ambassadors (to wit: Washburne, at $17,500 a year; Judge Settle, at $10,000 a year; Sickles, at $12,500 a year; and General Hurlbut, at $10,000 a year) to stamp for him; Department clerks and minor officers, to the number of 60,000, to vote for him; and with Assessors' and Postmasters' papers to print the public opinion of their district in slips of "blood and thunder" editorials like the above, fresh from the White House, it would really seem as though Grant thought his campaign getting rather desperate. One thing is certain: If the President of the United States is to edit the country newspapers, Horace Greeley, instead of Grant, ought to be President. He would furnish no such miserable swash as now comes from the White House.

Several newspapers have appropriated, without credit, the conundrum—"Why is Grant's Administration like an old brass kettle? Because there are so many Dents in it." General John A. Logan is the author of that witticism, as can be proven by the multitudes to whom he has propounded it at Washington during the last two years.

Secretary Boutwell has taken on himself a great responsibility. In stumping North Carolina,—a State where the days of Hate were fast being numbered,—he has done his utmost to prolong their rule. He has denounced as traitorous the union of North and South which we fought five years to maintain. He has evoked Ku-Klux demons from the depths of his inner consciousness, in order to fire the colored people. He has sneered at the idea of the blacks and whites meeting on common ground. He has lost no opportunity to drive the two races apart by appealing to the basest passions of the mind. The results of his efforts are already appearing. Samuel G. Ross, a colored Liberal, was attacked in Fayetteville by a mob of negroes and beaten nearly to death. That night he was spirited away, and is probably dead by this time. Simon B. Craven, a colored delegate to Cincinnati, was attacked in the same town, in his own residence, and was threatened with death. Northern negroes, among them Saunders, the man who declined the nomination as Grant Elector in Maryland, have been driven out of Raleigh by an armed mob. There were no Ku-Klux in North Carolina; there was no political proscription, until Boutwell went there with his war-cry: "Hate! hate! hate!" As Grant's immediate representative, he naturally wields an immense influence over the ignorant negroes. He spurs them on with inflammatory harangues. On their homeward way, they meet their fellows who dare to think and so are for Greeley; and they murder them, or try to murder them, forthwith. We congratulate the Secretary on the success of his work.

The Tammany that robbed New York almost as badly as Grant's carpet-bag friends have robbed the South was controlled by these men:

GRAND SACHEM:
William M. Tweed.
SACHEMS:

Richard B. Connolly,	Isaac Bell,
Peter B. Sweeny,	John J. Bradley,
Samuel B. Garvin,	Charles G. Cornell,
Joseph Dowling,	Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,
A. Oakey Hall,	E. B. Hart,
Matthew T. Brennan,	Douglas Taylor.
James B. Nicholson,	

The Tammany that supports Horace Greeley is controlled by these men:

GRAND SACHEM:
Augustus Schell.
SACHEMS:

Charles O'Conor,	Oswald Ottendorfer,
Samuel J. Tilden,	William C. Conner,
Abr. S. Hewitt,	August Belmont,
Horatio Seymour,	Miles B. Andrus,
Sanford E. Church,	John W. Chanler,
John Kelly,	Edward L. Donnelly.
John Fox,	

Of these, Ottendorfer is for Grant, and the organs are wild with joy thereat. Yet they pretend to spasms of virtuous indignation when they think of Greeley's demoniac readiness to have O'Conor, and Church, and Seymour, and Tilden vote for him.

The best man in the incongruous Cabinet that Grant first gathered around himself was Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio. His name was received with respect, most of the others with derision. He put a genuine Civil Service Reform into speedy operation, and did it without the vainglorious boasting with which Grant has since inaugurated a sham Reform. There was a speedy rupture. Cox said there should be examinations, and should not be political assessments, in the Department of the Interior. Grant said *vice versa*. Then, when the honest man declined to yield, he was forced to resign. He was succeeded by Delano, in whose eyes Civil Service Reform was naught, and Simon Cameron, his partner in speculations in Southern railways, was much. With both of these views Grant was in full accord. The President and the Secretary have stood together ever since,—and next November they will together fall.

A few weeks ago, in a city in Central New York, a shameless woman tried to murder the last man whom she had seduced. The attempt was made in a horse-car, and the only victim was an entirely innocent gentleman, who happened to be next the murderess' intended prey. The only victim, we say, for the woman herself was speedily acquitted. In order to keep the notoriety the affair gave her,—a notoriety delightful to women of her class,—she has begun the publication of a weekly paper. Its title is the *Woman's Truth-Teller*; its motto is: "Women, right or wrong, God's best;" and its editress has been, by her own statement, a wanton. We shall be curious to see whether pure, cultured women will forget the incalculable harm that Woodhull and Claflin have done the woman cause, and will support this duplication of their paper.

The South Park authorities have very wisely decided that hereafter vehicles shall not be driven on the boulevards at a rate of speed to exceed eight miles per hour. This will save many lives, is a mercy to horses, and will make it possible for those who wish to drive at this favorite resort with their families for pleasure to do so without any apprehension of smashed buggies, run-away horses, and broken limbs. It will banish from the boulevards fast young men with livery horses, and compel them to go elsewhere if they want to let themselves out. It is possible now to devote the boulevards to the uses for which they were intended. Heretofore they have been in the absolute possession of a handful of reckless men, who, by their dangerous driving, have compelled others to remove, or stay on the boulevards at the risk of their lives.

United States Marshal Carrow, of North Carolina, has published an exhibit of his books, from which it appears that, from April 6, 1871, to July 8, 1872, he drew from the Treasury $214,271, and that he has paid, "on account of expenses of Federal Courts," $225,819. Mr. Carrow adds: "Not one dollar of public money has ever been used by me for political purposes." This may be true. The people will, however, demand some other testimony than that of the accused person. The expenses of the United States Courts in North Carolina have been, until lately, about $5,000 a year. They have suddenly become over forty times that sum. Secretary Boutwell declares that the expenses of the United States Judiciary are $3,000,000 a year. How can a comparatively-unimportant State absorb nearly one-twelfth of this amount.

Hon. H. H. Starkweather, of Connecticut, has decided to support Grant. He finds it hard work, if we may judge by the reports (in half-a-dozen organs) of his late speech in New Haven. He argued that the people should re-elect Casey's brother-in-law, because, if there were a war, he could lead our armies better than Horace Greeley could. Shrewd Connecticut is not to be gulled by such demagogism as this. The country has sometimes been foolish enough to elect Presidents for their martial deeds in the past; but it has never elected one for the sake of possible military deeds in the future,—and it never will. We need as President a civilian, not a soldier; Greeley, not Grant,—and next March our needs will be satisfied.

The first suit under the new Temperance law was tried yesterday afternoon before Justice Scully. The plaintiff in the suit was Mrs. Mary Callaghan, who sought to recover damages, in the sum of $200, from John Kinney, the keeper of a beer-saloon on Desplaines street, she alleging that her husband had become drunk at his saloon, and thereupon assaulted her and her children, and subsequently lost his business situation. Judgment, however, was rendered for the defendant, the latter satisfactorily showing that Callaghan took the beer without paying for it, and against the remonstrances of his friends and the saloon-keeper.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, having swallowed Grant, thinks that it might as well take the whole dose. Accordingly, the August number, in one of its editorial departments, refers to Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, as a "good man and true." *Facilis descensus.*

There is a capital chance for some American genius to make money and fame by dramatizing the "Comedy of Terrors," which has been running through the *Atlantic* of 1872. The consent of the author—Professor De Mille—could doubtless be readily obtained. The absurd, improbable, and yet possible, plot would prove as great a success on the boards of the stage as it has in the pages of the magazine.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* is troubled about Mr. Smith, Speaker of the last House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature. It represented some time ago that Mr. Smith, while on a visit to Kentucky, admitted that Greeley would carry Illinois; this Mr. Smith denied as "false." The *Yeoman*, not knowing Mr. Smith, takes the denial in good earnest, and treats it as raising a question of veracity.

POLITICAL.

The popular vote for President, in 1868, was: Grant, 3,012,833; Seymour, 2,703,249. The colored vote for Grant in those of the reconstructed States that participated in the election was fully 400,000. Therefore the account may be stated thus:

Whole vote for Grant	3,012,833
Less colored vote, estimated	400,000
White vote for Grant	2,612,833
Whole vote for Seymour	2,704,249

The advocates of General Grant's re-election are accustomed to denounce these 2,700,000 as traitors and Copperheads, only to be tolerated until this generation of vipers shall die off, and the Grant idea of "peace" is so to wield the colored vote and the military arm that 2,600,000, kept together by the cry of party and the use of spoils, may permanently exclude 2,700,000 from any responsible share in the administration of Government.

—Judge Wilcox (Republican) is for Greeley, and Judge Parks (Democrat) is for Grant. Comment would be an affront to sense.—*Elgin (Ill) Advocate.*

—The call for a Greeley Club, at Jackson, Mich., is signed by 82 well-known citizens, who have been Republicans from principle, and not as any man's followers. They further say:

> The purposes for which our party was formed are fully secured; it is quite time to join fraternal hands with the Southern people, and it is criminal to keep alive sectional feelings for partisan purposes.

—The John Dougherty who bolted from the Republican Convention of Union County, the other day, and called a convention of his own, is the Hon. John Dougherty, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. Mr. Dougherty has Congressional aspirations, and the convention of his own county instructed against him and for Ike Clements.—*Cairo Democrat.*

Mr. Dougherty is on the Grant Electoral ticket.

—There will be a Mass State Convention at Jackson, Mich., the 21st, to ratify the nomination of Greeley and organize for the campaign.

—Judge E. D. Culver, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., now residing in Waukesha, Wis., will take the stump for Greeley, speaking at Waukesha next Thursday evening.

—Colonel Conrad Krez, of Sheboygan, Wis., having concluded to support Greeley, has resigned from Governor C. C. Washburn's military staff.

—C. C. Clement, for many years prominent in the Republican party of Wisconsin, State Senator, and editor of the Racine *Advocate*, has declared for Greeley.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax's health will prevent his taking a very active part in urging publicly the election of the Republican ticket during the Presidential campaign.—*South Bend paper.*

—We do not remember this incident in business, but something like it has occurred in politics:

> A large number of the best citizens of Chicago had organized a Company to suppress the Healy Slough. The enterprise was eminently successful. The Company gained the confidence of the people and much credit at Bank. Thereupon the officers, seeing they had a good thing, determined to use the name and credit of the Company for speculative business in boulevard property, town lots, a corner in wheat, and a Disinterested Savings Institution. Certain of the original shareholders, objecting to this, and unwilling to give it even a semblance of indorsement, were denounced by their former associates and agents as "traitors," "renegades," "deserters," "false to pledges," willing to "eat their own words," and to "undo all that has been done." The individual who held the funds even bought up a newspaper to denounce men of character as "traitors" and "renegades."

—The report comes from DesMoines that the Hon. Samuel Merrill, ex-Governor of Iowa, will support Greeley.

—Under the instructions of Zach. Chandler, the Detroit *Post* has originated, and other Administration papers have printed, statements that the Hon. Austin Blair, when Governor of Michigan, was a "gift-taker." The Kalamazoo *Gazette* says:

> Among all the noble women who unselfishly gave their best efforts in behalf of "our country's brave defenders," none labored more zealously and unceasingly than did Mrs. Blair; and the thousands of soldiers scattered all over Michigan will hear with indignation that a gift to *her*, a token of *their* appreciation of *her* labors for them and the cause for which they had offered their lives, is now seized upon with avidity by political opponents of her husband, and, for want of better argument, made to do duty as their chief stock in trade, by men who are not worthy to unlatch the shoes of the man they are so shamefully assailing.

—Chandler's fiat has gone forth that the Republicans of Michigan must nominate John J. Bagley for Governor. It will be done.

—A correspondent during the past week has visited Eaton Rapids, Hastings, Grand Rapids, Lowell, Ionia, St. Johns, Corunna, Owosso, and Mason. In all these places there is a perfect stampede from the Republican ranks to Greeley. The Democracy are enthusiastic in their support, and it is quite confidently predicted that the Electoral vote of the State will be given for Greeley.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The Wells (Minn.) *Atlas*, which supports the Republican State and Congressional ticket, puts the Greeley flag at the masthead.

—If the St. Paul Post Office is so essential to the St. Paul *Press* now, what will become of the St. Paul *Press* when Hall, of the *Dispatch*, gets the Post Office next year? Make hay, Joseph!

—Clarkson, of the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, publishes a certificate that he did not draw pay as Clerk of a Senate Committee in Washington, after he began to draw pay as Postmaster at Des Moines. Clarkson is for Grant.

—Captain John H. Reece withdraws from the Executive Committee of the Grant party in Georgia, in order to support Greeley.

—Ashtabula County, the old home of Mr. Giddings, in Ohio, is the strongest Republican county in that State, but its Republican newspaper of largest circulation supports Greeley and Brown, and at least 20 per cent of the Republicans are already counted as sure for that ticket.

—The Greeley Club of Chappaqua means to have as members every resident within ten miles of Greeley's farm. Some of the best men of the vicinity have been chosen its officers: William G. Lambert is President; and W. H. Leonard, Francis Larkin, R. S. Hart, Alexander Hamilton, J. C. Ferguson, and fifteen other equally prominent citizens are Vice Presidents; while Dr. F. M. Hexamer, well known in agricultural circles, heads the Executive Committee.

—The New York *Evening Post*, which is not for Greeley, says that, if the President would come out now, at the critical moment, and warn the National Committee off the ground, and stop the appointment of Deputy Marshals in North Carolina, and insist on Casey's and Butler's resignation, it would have some faith in his desire for Reform, and a great deal more confidence in the result of the campaign than it now has.

Note from Mr. W. J. Onahan.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Not being a candidate for the Presidency, I have not felt called upon to practice self-denial in the matter of letter-writing, and hence *I did* acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. McDonough, Chief of the St. Louis Police Department, in sending me a copy of his Annual Report,—which copy, by the way, I sent to your office in the belief that you would find in it many useful and valuable suggestions in connection with the police service and criminal statistics; but the translator for the *Westliche Post* certainly must have worn spectacles of uncommon magnifying power to enable him to find the affix of "Chief of Police" to the writer's unadorned name. Permit me to reassure Superintendent Kennedy, and the aspirant for his position. I am not solicitous to succeed to his title, nor did I supplement it to the simple acknowledgment which thus so incongruously occupies a space in your columns this morning. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

W. J. ONAHAN.

CHICAGO, July 22.

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Knowing that there is such an institution as the Humane Society, I should like to inform them through the columns of your valuable paper, of a brutal affair which I witnessed this morning. In an alley between Seymour and Cossit streets, some night-scavenger acted so brutally to his horse that the neighbors were all shocked. After many fruitless attempts to draw the wagon up into the barn, the poor animal was beaten until it fell down; and, after they had assisted the horse up, they commenced to whip it again. They have frequently whipped the poor animal unmercifully.

HUMANITY.

CHICAGO, July 20.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond in a Fair Way to Again Attain Prosperity.

Her Railway Projects, and Her Cotton-Manufacturing Prospects.

Politics in the Old Dominion---The State Largely for Greeley.

A Specimen Carpet-Bagger---The Richmond Congressional District.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15.

Go where you will nowadays, the first thing you will hear talked of will be politics. It is so in the North, and especially so in the South. On stepping, Sunday morning, upon the aft-deck of the steamer Keyport, lying at the Washington wharf, and bound for Quantier Creek, on the Potomac, there lay unfolded before us, in the early sunlight, the pleasant panorama of Washington City; the monument to the Father of his Country, not half completed; Arlington Heights; and the quaint, old-fashioned Virginia mansion where Mr. George Washington Parke Custis used to tell anecdotes by the yard of his illustrious step-father, and where I first beheld the stately form of General,—then Colonel—Robert E. Lee, fresh with the fame of his services in Mexico. But no one now discoursed of the past, of Lee, Washington, or Custis, or of the marvellous changes time had wrought in the scene before us. For there sat a group of politicians, mostly from the South, listening with eager interest to the account given by an Illinois man of the strength of the Liberal movement in his section. The South Carolinians soon got on the inexhaustible mine of

CARPET-BAG RASCALITY

in that State. One of them had been a Captain in the Confederate army. "The last man I had punished for misconduct in the service," said he, "was a fellow whom I punished for the crimes of theft and cowardice in the field. Governor Scott, after the war, made him a County Treasurer; he soon ran off with $15,000, and is now in Canada." "What a fool!" said one of the crowd. "Had he been as smart as the rest of them, he would have waited until he got $100,000, and then have cleared out." "I don't know about that," said the first speaker. "Our people are all poor; had very little money wherewith to pay taxes; and $15,000 was about as much as the fellow could rake and scrape together. He couldn't have gotten more if he had waited; and he knew that well enough." The crowd on the boat were

ALL FOR GREELEY;

not a word was said for Grant, and every one was cheerful of the issue. The general idea was, that Greeley's Administration would insure a renewal of good feeling between the two sections, and an expulsion of the thieves from power.

The trip on the Potomac is now shortened to 35 miles, and is much the most pleasant mode of travel in summer. The scenery is very pretty. You pass the Navy Yard; Alexandria, looking rather sleepy and unprosperous; Fort Washington, which never did anybody any harm, so far as I have heard; and Mount Vernon. The last lies pleasantly concealed among the trees, and, at this season, you barely see the house. In addition to these objects of curiosity, on the boat-trip, you escape the heat and dust of the cars, can get your party of friends together, and read and write as you may fancy. The all-rail line between Washington and Richmond has been at last completed, and the night trains will now run through in about 4 hours; but, during the day-time, the boat-line is to be kept up as heretofore.

We land now at the mouth of Quantier Creek and run along the banks of the river, for about fifteen miles, to Acquia Creek, where we strike the old Fredericksburg line of railroad. This part of the line is thirty or forty years old; but most of the country is poor and hilly, and shows little of the improvement usually attributed to railroads. Fredericksburg, all battered and dilapidated, is at a stand-still. The corn on either side of the road was backward, and showed both a lack of rain and proper working. But of

HISTORIC OBJECTS

you have plenty. The road was right through the battle-ground of Fredericksburg; near to the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House; and, before you get to Richmond, you pass the Hanover Slashes, where Henry Clay was born, and then, almost without knowing it, you glide by the famous lines of Lee, which for years made Richmond impregnable to everything save famine.

RICHMOND.

The railroad enters Richmond by the northwest, then curves around, and, passing by a tunnel under Gamble Hill, you descend on trestle-work to the Petersburg depot, on the banks of the James River. This entrance gave us an opportunity of seeing the many improvements of Richmond. After the war, the condition of the city was one of extreme financial exhaustion. The fire on the day after the evacuation destroyed property to the value of at least $25,000,000 in buildings, warehouses, factories, tobacco, cotton, and general merchandise. To rebuild the warehouses and structures essential to a renewal of commerce required heavy borrowing at large rates of interest, and behind this there was no successful agriculture, no property, no capital,—nothing but a set of impecunious planters, debt-cursed and embarrassed, with the sword of the Government hanging over them all the while, paralyzing the hope and energies which might have raised them up, and driving away the capital and immigration which otherwise might have flowed in upon Virginia. History hardly supplies a sadder story than the struggles of Richmond after the war, the short-lived hopes, the increasing embarrassments, and the financial ruin which overtook many who had, without a fear or a murmur, borne the shocks and anxieties of a four-years' war. But these evil days have passed, I firmly believe, forever. Richmond has touched bottom, and is now on the rise. Her citizens are not only taking heart again, but they are indulging in great expectations.

RAILROADS.

Huntington, of the Central Pacific, has taken hold of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and pushed it with characteristic energy. This road had been built up as far as the White Sulphur Springs, 6 miles beyond the central crest of the Alleghanies; but the work of extending it to the Ohio River presented engineering difficulties of much magnitude, and an expense which poverty-stricken Virginia was in no wise able to shoulder. New York capitalists, under Huntington's lead, put up their money, and the completion of the road through to the Ohio by next autumn is a certainty. Indeed, more than half the distance is now performed by train. This route is one of the very best, as to grade and distance, leading over the Alleghanies, and Richmond builds great hopes upon the tide of wealth which is to flow in just so soon as the trains shall run through which are to link her to the great Valley of the Mississippi. The other trans-Alleghany line—Mahone's—extending from Norfolk, via Petersburg and Lynchburg, may be of service to Richmond; but its benefits are chiefly felt by Norfolk. The Danville Railroad, extending in a southwesterly line from Richmond, and leading to the richest tobacco region of Virginia and North Carolina, has always been of special service to Richmond, and of late has largely increased in freight and passengers. This road connects, by the Piedmont route, with Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C., and is, I am told, practically under the control of that Prince of railroad gobblers, Mr. Tom. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central. Scott has projected, and is pushing, a direct line from Charlotte, N. C., across South Carolina and Georgia, to Atlanta, which does not lack many miles of being completed. When done, it will give nearly a straight line from Richmond to the City of New Orleans, passing through the very heart of the richest cotton country of the South. This will give Richmond her grand and long-coveted opportunity for the

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.

Already her iron manufactures are being sold in the great cities of the North and West; but, in this iron manufacture, she is second in advantages to others; while, for cotton manufacture, putting together all the elements of cost of production, the fabric and freight, labor, water-power, and climate, she ought to be equal to Lowell, if not superior. Her water-power is unsurpassed on the globe, and is practically illimitable. For six miles above the city you have the falls and rapids of the St. James River. All that is wanted for the experiment is the requisite capital, and this is at last supplied by some keen Northern capitalists, who are now putting up a large cotton-mill. I see no reason why this ancient city, so interesting in its history and associations, may not become as notable in its manufactures and wealth as it has been by its connection with great events and the great men of the country.

A short story would suffice to tell you the

POLITICS OF THE OLD DOMINION.

Radicalism was overwhelmed here in 1869 by a movement wisely engineered by Baldwin, Edmunds, Stuart, Sutherlin, Ruffin, Moseley, De Jarnette, and other politicians, both of the old Whig and Democratic schools,—a movement suggested by General Robert E. Lee, among others, and which, in its wisely and timely adaptation to foil the schemes of the plunderers and insure peace and order, is much akin to the great Liberal movement of the day. Indeed, the Virginians boast that the idea of the Liberal movement is their especial thunder; but they have no objection to its being used and improved upon by the rest of the Union. The objective point of their policy was to defeat the Underwood Constitution, with its merciless proscriptions, insure the elective franchise to all the people, and secure a government of the State by the native white population, instead of the carpet-baggers and scallawags, who stood ready to rival the deeds of Bullock, Holden, and Governor Scott. In order to do this, it was necessary to submit to the terms of the Reconstruction acts, especially in regard to suffrage, and to abandon the dogma of a white man's government. It was, they judged, better to let 20,000 negroes vote, even if unfit to do so by lack of education and intelligence, than, by a continuous refusal, to have Congress legislate the people into the chains, slavery, poverty, and oppression of South Carolina and Louisiana. These tactics carried the State safely past the perils of Reconstruction, baffled the carpet-baggers, secured the ballot to every man, and saved the property of the State from pillage.

The effect of all this was to establish

A FIXED CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY,

ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 votes. On one occasion, this vote was not drawn out; but, at every election, the carpet-baggers and their allies have been defeated. By a gerrymander, they have indeed continued to elect three out of eight members of Congress; but this apportionment has been rectified by a Conservative Legislature, and the chances now are, that not over two partisans of Grant, at the most, will be sent to Congress from Virginia. The Conservative nominations for Congress have not been made so far. There is no lack of candidates. In these days, $5,000 per year, at the South, seems like a fortune to many men; to others, it is a happy escape from debt and hopeless poverty; and, apart from the allurements of ambition, which seem quite as strong as in the old days, when bigger fish used to swim in these seas, I do not wonder that so many men are glad to take refuge in an office from the struggle and competitions of the hour.

The Richmond District was represented last time by

ONE CHARLES H. PORTER,

a carpet-bagger, and as insolent a blackguard as ever disgraced a refined and honest community by his presence. In the new apportionment, the Legislature swamped Mr. Porter by a heavy Conservative majority. Some men would have been discouraged by such a catastrophe; but not so Mr. Porter. His resources, which, from obscurity at the North, had landed him, carpet-bag in hand, as the Representative in Congress of the Metropolitan District in Virginia, now rose to the new emergency. There was the cars, and there his carpet-bag. The rascal instantly carpet-bagged into the district of one Stowell, another Radical Grantite, with whom he fiercely contested the honor and substantial profit of the nomination. The two have just fought it out; Porter has divided the Africans, the Convention was divided by a bolt, Stowell having rather the largest slice of the savory band of patriots; and, from all appearances, the two will wrestle for victory as stoutly, if not as piously, as did the patriarch of old with the Angel of the Lord.

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES

for Congress in the Richmond District are Judge John A. Meredith, a prominent member of the Bar at Richmond; Captain George D. Wise, also of the Bar, and nephew of General Henry A. Wise, but, unlike his uncle, a warm friend of Greeley; Colonel Conally, a North Carolinian, who, some years ago, settled in Richmond; and Mr. R. T. Daniel, Chairman of the State Conservative Committee. Of these, it is hard to say who will be nominated; but Captain Wise seems to have the lead in Richmond City at present. All these, and Judges Crump and Ould, whose names are also mentioned, though they are not out as candidates, are warmly in favor of the Greeley and Brown ticket.

The people of Virginia are

ALL THIS WAY.

Mr. Greeley's visit to Richmond, to sign Mr. Davis' bail bond, gave him a warm side in Virginia; and his constant, manly, and magnanimous demand for Amnesty has strengthened his hold upon a people entirely not wanting in gratitude. The result was that Mr. Greeley was popular in Virginia even before the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati took him up; and the people went for his nomination at Baltimore with an earnestness and unanimity that whipped out Bourbonism completely in less than a week after the Cincinnati nominations. Some of the old politicians struggled in vain to effect a different result. The State Convention, which met at Richmond, was unanimously, enthusiastically for Horace Greeley and the Liberal movement. The only difference of opinion, and the only debate that occurred, were on the question of direct and specific instructions in favor of Greeley and Brown. Those were carried, after some opposition, by an almost unanimous vote. You hear the names of Governor Wise, Colonel Mosby, and some others quoted as opposed to Greeley; but these gentlemen have no adherents and no followers. If they were to hold a mass Convention of both, they would not be strong enough to appoint a Committee on Resolutions, and complete an organization. In short, I met nobody who says they can get fifty men in all Virginia to go for Grant, or throw their votes away.

The canvass in the State has not yet begun. The Conservatives will have out a good many speakers, and they have here a number of the very best in the country; but I see no signs of their being put to their mettle by Grant's partisans. I much doubt if the Grant men make

MORE THAN A SHAM FIGHT

in Virginia. If they do, it is breath and money all for nothing. If they do their best, and other States should do their worst, you may put Virginia down for Greeley by 20,000 majority; but if, as I anticipate, the autumn elections go for the Greeley candidates, it would be no extravagant estimate to set down the Old Dominion for Greeley by 40,000 majority or upwards.

PERSONAL.

Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, is travelling in Colorado.

—Secretary Robeson has left his wife at Rye Beach, N. H., for the summer.

—Kate Field says the American women at Ems make fools of themselves.

—Dr. E. C. Dunn, of Rockford, Ill., has started on a tour around the world.

—Wigfall, the famous Texas Senator, is practicing at the bar in Baltimore.

—C. E. Rushing, of Marion, Miss., has resigned as Vice President of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, on account of ill health.

—Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, is enjoined by his physician to desist from all pulpit labors for the present.

—The Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of Cleveland, will be absent for a year for needed rest; and the Rev. H. C. Hayden will first be settled as his associate pastor.

—F. Flake, of Flake's Galveston *Bulletin*, died last week in New London, Conn., where he was resting *en route* to Germany.

—An item of gossip is to the effect that Samuel Shellabarger will go into President Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of State. Soon if at all.

—At the Jubilee, Mrs. West sang the Star Spangled Banner in B flat, Madame Peschka-Leutner in C, and Madame Rudersdorf in D flat.

—Calvin Golding, a Methodist deacon, of Columbia, Miss., fell dead while carrying home a bag of corn which he had stolen from a neighbor.

—The Rev. Dr. Carver, of Lafayette, Ind., has been called to St. George's Church, Toronto, by the venerable Arch Deacon Fuller, now in charge, who will be the future Lord Bishop of Toronto.

—Colonel James N. Burnes and wife, of Weston, Mo., celebrated their silver wedding on the 16th, and special trains brought guests from all directions. Gifts exceeding $8,000 in value were displayed; and Messrs. John B. Drake and F. H. Winston, of Chicago, were among the donors.

—F. Sturtevant, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., has contributed $12,000 toward the erection of a new edifice on the grounds of Newton Theological Seminary for the special benefit of married students. Twelve of this class are to be accommodated with suites of rooms, three for each family.

—A London correspondent says it is high time that the Princess of Wales was back in society to teach it how to dress decently. In consequence of her example, bare bosoms and shoulders, during the past few seasons, grew less and less bare. This season she has been absent, and, whether from that or some other cause, shoulders and bosoms have again come into somewhat unseemly prominence.

—Commodore Vanderbilt, according to the New York *World's* Saratoga correspondent, "has found a new love,—not a lady-love this time, nor even a horse, but a Methodist clergyman. He is constantly accompanied by Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, and it is even rumored that the tough old Commodore has experienced a change of heart, and is about to join the Methodists." It is high time, indeed; but hasn't the Commodore been betting on Longfellow?

—The Omaha *Bee* does not take much stock in Stanley, the New York *Herald's* special commissioner sent out to find Dr. Livingstone. It says Stanley formerly lived in that city; that he had several narrow escapes from actresses, and that he slandered military officers. After reviewing these matters at some length, the editor says: "When we reflect upon the fact that he was in the habit of writing up his experiences of trips to Denver and Western towns from the sanctum of the *Republican*, with all the coloring of truth, we shall go rather slow upon anything he has to say about Livingstone and Central Africa. He is a consummate fabricator of sensations."

TEXAS.

The People Enthusiastic for Greeley, and Why.

The Facts of Mr. G.'s Trip to the Lone Star State.

An Infamous Appointment by President Grant.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have just returned from the interior, and, wherever I have been, I have found the people

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR GREELEY AND BROWN;

and their enthusiasm seems to be increasing daily. I have not seen such deep, heart-felt admiration of, such earnest devotion to, a Presidential candidate, for many a canvass, either in this or any other State. They say that they believe the election of Greeley will bring about an era of good feeling between the North and the South; that it will remove the bitterness and the asperities generated by the late war and the long contest with slavery, and bring the two sections of country together again, as they were long ago, with a neighborly and brotherly feeling for each other. The people here long for this, certain radical and inflammatory newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. They long for the time to come when Texas and Maine can shake hands and work together, as did Adams and Jefferson in the days of the Revolution, for the freedom, the progress, and the development of the whole country.

It is charged by the papers opposed to Greeley that

HIS TRIP TO TEXAS,

a year ago, was gotten up by him and his friends with a view of making political capital, and to bring him out as a candidate for President. Texas repudiates such insinuations with scorn. There is no more truth in them than the accusation made against Mr. Greeley for "impertinence in putting himself forward unsolicited" as one of Jeff Davis' bondsmen. The facts are these: The Directors were somewhat at a loss to determine as to whom they would invite to deliver the annual address before the Association. A prominent citizen proposed to them to invite Horace Greeley. The suggestion was eagerly embraced. The people of Texas have long

ADMIRED MR. GREELEY.

They have admired him for his philanthropy, for his well directed and successful efforts as an educator of the masses, and for his devotion and earnest labors to develop the agricultural interests of the country, which to Texas is the chief source of all her wealth and prosperity. But more particularly of late was their attention called to Mr. Greeley, and their gratitude awakened, by his letters published in the New York *Tribune* some months before his visit here, on immigration, in which, among other things, he happily speaks of Texas as the Italy of America. These letters, through the *Tribune*, reached every portion of the continent and some parts of Europe, and did more to direct immigration to Texas than all other efforts put together. But to return: The serious question was, Could Mr. Greeley be induced to come.

AN EARNEST INVITATION

was forwarded to Mr. Greeley to come and deliver the address, to which he replied that "he would like very much to come, but he must not,"—alluding to pressing business engagements, etc.

A second invitation was then sent to him, again urging him to come, which he, seeing their great desire to have him come, accepted. The people of Texas listened to his great address, replete with wisdom, with instruction, and with human sympathy; they heard the speeches that he made as he passed through their State; they met him, they talked with him, and they loved him.

To the many other indignities and insults which President Grant has heaped upon the people of Texas during his term of office, he has added another, which is the crowning one, and is like the last feather put upon the camel's back. This is

THE APPOINTMENT OF W. T. CLARKE,

who was lately kicked out of Congress, Postmaster of Galveston. With a contempt for the moral sentiment of the people, with a wanton indifference for the political convictions of the sovereign American citizen as expressed at the ballot-box, uniformly manifested by him, and perfidiously ignoring the declaration made in his message approving the Civil Service bill, "that there should be no more removals from office on political grounds," and utterly disregarding the fifth section of the Philadelphia platform, indorsed by his acceptance of the nomination,—which is, to abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions,—this Presidential contractor has removed an old respected citizen, who stood by the Union during the war; a gentleman possessing the respect and confidence of the people, because of his capacity, integrity, and fitness; and appoints in his place a man whose brief political career is unprecedented in the history of our country

FOR CORRUPTION AND INFAMY;

who was the originator and chief actor in the most outrageous election frauds ever perpetrated upon a free people; who openly boasted that he would take his seat in Congress whether he was elected by the people or not; who was, notwithstanding all the influence brought to bear in his behalf by the Administration at Washington, the Davis Government, and the Educational Bureau, defeated by about 4,000 votes. It is also believed by many that the murder of Applewite, in Limestone County (the vote of which it is known would be almost entirely cast against Clarke) was brought about in order to give Governor Davis an excuse for declaring martial law in that county, and thereby throw out her vote. This man Clarke, receiving from his pliant tool, Governor Davis, his certificate of election, goes on to Washington, and is finally seated as a member of Congress, which he retains till nearly the close of the session, drawing pay and mileage, and gobbling up every book, document, and perquisite belonging to the district,—when he was unseated with only one dissenting vote, which he is said to have cast. President Grant then waits till the Senate adjourns, and then, in the face of his repudiation by the people, and in the face of all his glaring frauds, and the odium resting upon his character, appoints him to the

MOST RESPONSIBLE AND LUCRATIVE

Federal position in Texas. We might say—the country might say—to Grant, as did Cicero to Catiline: "How far wilt thou trifle with us? To what extent wilt thy unbridled authority insolently display itself?"

It is to be hoped that the people of the United States, next November, will return this insolence, this indifference to their expressed wishes, with ten-fold interest, and show to the world that the President of this Republic cannot usurp powers not belonging to him, nor degrade that high office with impunity.

CHAPPAQUA.

From the Plains.

GREEN RIVER CITY, W. T., July 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Green River City that once was is now, like Pompeii, fallen low. Four or five years ago, while the Union Pacific Railroad was being constructed, Green River City was like Cheyenne,—the kind of place where hanging, cut-throating, shooting, and scalping raged like an epedimic. There was no law in this country at that time; but, there were Vigilance Committees formed at such places as Julesburg, Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins Springs, and Green River City. But Green River City is no more. The population four years ago was several thousand, but it is not more than 1,200 or 1,500 at the present; yet the old town still remains, it being nearly a mile from the present town of Green River. The adobe houses (as that is what Green River City was built of) are all there, and no doubt will be for many years to come. A number of Shoshone Indians have occupied some of the larger buildings.

Green Pine City was once quite cityfied. It was laid out beautifully, containing large mercantile houses and banks; also, plenty of faro banks, keno-banks, in short, all sorts of banks. But they are all done away with now. The place, though now some distance from the Union Pacific Railroad, at one time lay by the railroad, during its construction; but, after the road was completed, the locality of the road was changed. A great many persons amassed fortunes during the bright days of Green Pine City, while others lost everything and are now beggars. Almost every one was sure that the city would be ahead of Omaha by the time the railroad was completed.

The present Green River is a very pretty place, built up mostly by the Union Pacific Company. They have a number of houses, put up under the supervision of Colonel A. H. Seley, which are for those employes who have families. Such will not be at all deprived of the comforts of a home, if they are among the Rocky Mountains, for, at every post, there are as nice houses as any one would wish to live in, for married employes of the Railroad Company.

A fine hotel is here, for the accommodation of the overland passengers. This also was built by the Railroad Company.

The mosquitoes here are fearful. I would like to send you one; but I fear they would not let it be sent by freight instead of mail as they are strict in regard to the Postal law.

MEDICUS.

—An exchange gives this bit of holiday philosophy: "Three-fourths of the pleasure of a holiday is in the planning of it. There are hosts of people who could never get along dreaming of it were it not for perpetual sunshine which enlivens the little breaks of sun-

...hbusiastic for
...d Why.

...G.'s Trip to the ...r State.

...ppointment by ... Grant.

...OUSTON, TEX., July 6. ...ge Tribune: ...urned from the int... have been, I have

...EELEY AND BROWN; ...eems to be increasing ...such deep, heart-felt ...arnest devotion to, ... for many a canvass, ...her State. They say ...election of Greeley ... of good feeling be... ...e South; that it will ...and the asperities gen... and the long contest ...the two sections of ..., as they were long ...and brotherly feeling ...eople here long for ...d inflammatory news... contrary notwith... ...or the time to come ...can shake hands and ... Adams and Jefferson ...olution, for the free... ...the development of ...e papers opposed to

...TO TEXAS. ...n up by him and his ...making political cap... ...out as a candidate for ...ndidates such insinua... ...re is no more truth in ...tion made against Mr. ...ence in putting him... ...d" as one of Jeff Da...

...what at a loss to deter... ...ey would invite to de... ...es before the Associa... ...itizen proposed to them ...Greeley. The suggestion ...l. The people of Texas

...MR. GREELEY. ...him for his philan... ...irected and successful ...of the masses, and for ...rnest labors to develop ...interests of the ...to Texas is the ...all her wealth ...more particularly of late ...called to Mr. Greeley, ...wakened, by his letters ...ew York Tribune some ...isit here, on immigra... ...other things, he hap... ...as the Italy of America, ...h the Tribune, reached ...e continent and some ...did more to direct im... ...an all other efforts put ...urn: The serious ques... ...Greeley be induced to

...T INVITATION ...Mr. Greeley to come and ...to which he replied that ...much to come, but he ...to pressing business

...n was then sent to him, ...o come, which he, seeing ...have him come, accept... ...exas listened to his great ...h wisdom, with instruc... ...n sympathy; they heard ...he made as he passed ...; they met him, they ...d they loved him. ...indignities and insults ...ent has heaped upon the ...ing his term of office, he ...which is the crowning ...last feather put upon the

...NT OF W. T. CLARKE, ...of Congress, ...ession. With a conten... ...mber of the people, ...ce for the political c... ...American citizen ... ...ot-box, uniformly ... ...and perfidiously ... ...made in his ... ...the Civil S... ...ould be no more rem... ...ical grounds," and ... ...fth section of the P... ...ndorsed by his accepta... ...—which is, to abolish ..., and make honesty, ...ey the essential qualifi... ...positions,—this P... ...or has removed ... ...citizen, who ... ...ng the war; a gentle... ...ect and confidence of ...is capacity, integrity ... ...is in his place whom ... ...olitical career is unprec... ...ry of our country

...TION AND INFAMY; ...tor and chief actor in the ...ection frauds ever perpe... ...e people; who openly ...uld take his seat in Con... ...s elected by the people ...notwithstanding all the ...to bear in his behalf by ...n at Washington, the ...s, and the Educational Bu... ...about 4,000 votes. It is ...many that the murder of ...estone County (the vote ...known would be al... ...ount against Clarke) was ...order to give Governor ...or declaring martial law in ...hereby throw out her vote. ...receiving from his pliant ...vis, his certificate of elec... ...ashington, and is finally ...r of Congress, which he re... ...the close of the session, ...mileage, and gobbling up ...ment, and perquisite be... ...—when he was un... ...casting vote, which ...ave cast. ...then waits till the Senate ...s, in the face of his repu... ...ple, and in the face of all ..., and the odium resting ...r, appoints him to the ...SIBLE AND LUCRATIVE ...n Texas. We might say— ...ht say—to Grant, as did ...e: "How far wilt thou ...To what extent wilt thy ...ty insolently display it-

...ed that the people of the ...t November, will return ...s indifference to their ex... ...ith ten-fold interest, and ...d that the President of this ...usurp powers not belong... ...egrade that high office with ...CHAPPAQUA.

...n the Plains. ...RIVER CITY, W. T., July 17. ...Chicago Tribune: ...River City that once was is ...i, fallen low. Four or five ...the Union Pacific Railroad ...tructed, Green River City ...e,—the kind of place where ...ating, shooting, and scalp... ...e an epedimic. There ...n this country at that ...re were Vigilance Com... ...d at such places ...eyenne, Laramie, Rawlins ...en River City. But Green ...more. The population four ...veral thousand, but it is not ...r 1,500 at the present; yet ...l remains, it is being nearly a ...esent town of Green River. ...es (as that is what Green ...quit of) are all there, and no ...many years to come. A ...one Indians have occupied ...r buildings. ...y was once quite cityfied. ...eautifully, containing large ...and banks; also, plenty ...eno-banks, in short, all sorts ...hey are all done away with ..., though now some distance ...Pacific Railroad, at one time ...ad, during its construction; ...ad was completed, the local... ...as changed. A great many ...fortunes during the bright ...ne City, while others lost ...are now beggars. Almost ...sure that the city would be ...a by the time the railroad

...reen River is a very pretty ...mostly by the Union Pacific ...y have a number of houses, ...e supervision of Colonel A. ...are for those employes who ...Such will not be at all de... ...mforts of a home, if they are ...y Mountains, for, at every ...as nice houses as any one ...ve in, for married employes ...Company. ...ere, for the accommodation ...passengers. This also was ...road Company. ...are fearful. I would ...one; ...I fear they would ...freight instead of mail as ...n regard to the Postal law. ...MEDICUS.

...e gives this bit of holiday ...three-fourths of the pleasure ...in the planning of it. There ...ple who could never get ...f it were not for perpetu... ...e little breaks of sun... ...lives."

...ABSTRACTS.

Regular Meeting of the County Board.

Thorough Discussion of the Committee Reports on Abstracts.

The Majority Report With Amendments Adopted.

Report of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President White in the Chair, and present: Commissioners Jones, Lonergan, Skelly, Pahlman, Crawford, Herting, Harrison, Roelle, Burris, Ashton, and Wahl.

The Chair announced the special order to be the consideration of the majority and minority reports on the abstracts.

Mr. Wahl moved to substitute the minority for the majority report and that $100,000 be offered for the abstracts. He thought they ought to be bought, but, whatever the conclusion of the Board, it should be arrived at immediately. It should be done quickly. He did not think Chicago would be ruined if the abstracts were not purchased, but the people should know the Board's determination as early as possible.

Mr. Ashton said there were two members of the Board absent, and he did not wish to act till they were present.

Mr. Wahl said the gentlemen alluded to had gone to Lake Superior and might be away three weeks or three months.

Mr. Ashton moved the Board go into Committee of the Whole on the subject.

The motion prevailed, and Mr. Crawford took the chair.

Mr. Wahl renewed his motion.

Mr. Harrison did not know that he had much to add to the majority report. Many gentlemen, bankers, lawyers, real estate dealers, and others, had spoken to him, and he gathered from them that the price offered by the majority of the Committee was, if anything, too high. They had before them petitions circulated in the interest of the abstract men, and bearing the signatures of bankers and others. He had consulted many of these signers, and found that, without exception, they had signed their names without due reflection. The general opinion was that $100,000 or $150,000 was an ample price for the books.

Mr. Ashton was opposed to the pending motion, and to buying the originals, but would favor purchasing duplicates.

Mr. White remarked that gentlemen who signed the petitions referred to by Mr. Harrison, had afterward said that they did not know what they signed, did something that was simply disgrace...

Mr. Harrison modified his statement, saying that the signers intended simply to express the opinion that the contracts ought to be in the custody of the county.

Mr. White thought gentlemen should be careful in signing petitions to that Board before signing them. He was not in favor of buying the abstracts at the high figures recommended in the report. That abstract monopoly was simply [illegible]. He never would vote for buying the abstracts to lock them up in [illegible] and prevent the public from seeing them and [illegible] them from going into the abstract business. These abstract men had now 2,000 applications for abstracts, and had determined not to [illegible] any more when their present contracts were fulfilled. He was willing to vote for $100,000, or any smaller sum, to purchase the abstracts [illegible] but they should be open to the public. The abstract men were making $200,000 a year, and he wished to encourage competition, to break up monopolies. The more men they had in the abstract business the better for the [illegible].

He did not like the abstract business. The old Board of Supervisors were [illegible] the books, but now they had [illegible] $100,000 or so. He agreed with Gen... [illegible] public should have free access [illegible] case they were bought. [illegible] that he was not going to [illegible] discussion, metaphysical or [illegible] proceeded to elaborate upon [illegible]. He went on to remark that [illegible] made up of the best [illegible] certain influences. He was in... [illegible] of any kind and indulged in [illegible] toward that portion of [illegible] which was monopolizing the [illegible]. He was more careful of the [illegible] placed in his hands than of [illegible] 300,000 people in this great city [illegible] vocation of three men! He was [illegible] the questions of political [illegible]. Money was a commodity. Money [illegible] remain idle than bricks. The [illegible] that it would was "Don Quixotic."

He was in favor of free trade in abstracts, and hoped that if they were bought any [illegible] copy them. He moved to amend the report, by substituting $3,000 for $400,000, it being understanding that if the price [illegible] and the abstracts bought, they [illegible] the service of the public. [illegible] agreed with Mr. White about opening [illegible] books to the public, but the reason the [illegible] put the price as low as they did [illegible] they could continue in business if [illegible] was allowed to copy them. [illegible] had stopped, and building would [illegible] men could borrow money on their [illegible].

He had talked with one of the Judges, [illegible] had better pay ten millions for he [illegible] not have them at all. He gave [illegible] against the one that which held the [illegible] not be bought under any consider...

Mr. [illegible] motion to reduce the price in the report to $300,000, was lost.

[illegible] occurred on the motion of Mr. [illegible] substitute the minority for the majority [illegible] was lost.

[illegible] moved to adopt the majority re...

[illegible] moved to strike out $600,000 in the [illegible] insert $150,000.

[illegible] called for the reading of the report, [illegible] read.

[illegible] amendment was lost.

[illegible] moved "to strike out all in the re... [illegible] proposes to prohibit, either expressly [illegible], the copying of the abstract [illegible] the purpose of engaging in the making [illegible] abstracts of title by any person what... [illegible] said abstract books can be ac... [illegible] public use, without danger of their [illegible] destruction."

[illegible] spoke of the danger of allowing [illegible] men to have access to the books. [illegible] of the amendment would be to make [illegible] to make up their figures.

[illegible] amendment was adopted.

[illegible] comfortable in thinking that a [illegible] Board would never vote one cent [illegible]. He wouldn't.

[illegible] upon the adoption of the report [illegible] the report was not adopted.

[illegible] moved that the Committee rise and [illegible] it rose.

[illegible] moved to concur in the action of [illegible].

[illegible] moved not to concur, but to [illegible] majority report.

[illegible] moved as a substitute, that the mi... [illegible] be adopted, and that the sum of [illegible] given for the abstracts.

[illegible] was lost:
[illegible] Herting, Wahl, White—5.
[illegible] Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly—9.

[illegible] moved to strike out $300,000 and [illegible] $200,000.

[illegible] lost—5 to 9—as follows:
[illegible]—Ashton, Crawford, Harris—[illegible]
[illegible] Herting, Jones, Lonergan, [illegible] Roelle, Skelly, Wahl, White—9.

[illegible] moved to insert $200,000, which was [illegible] to 16—the yeas being Ashton and Jones.

[illegible] moved to insert $150,000, which was [illegible]—Mr. Ashton in the affirmative.

[illegible] voted alone for another amend... [illegible] the sum at $250,000.

[illegible] moved the following: "Provided, [illegible] in said report shall be so construed [illegible] the county in regard to the manner in [illegible] said abstract books shall be preserved or [illegible]."

[illegible] amendment was adopted—9 to 5:
[illegible] Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, White—9.
[illegible] Harrison, Lonergan, Wahl—5.

[illegible] majority report, as amended, was adopted [illegible]:
[illegible] Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, [illegible], Pahlman, Roelle, Wahl, White—9.
[illegible] Ashton, Jones, Skelly—3.

[illegible] moved that the Committee on Abstracts be instructed to inform the abstract men [illegible] action of the Board.

[illegible] prevailed.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

[illegible] Committee on Equalization of Taxes, to [illegible] referred a resolution authorizing [illegible] rebate county taxes on real and per... [illegible] property in the burnt district, and also an [illegible] as to the reasons for a difference in the [illegible] between the assessment made in 1871 and [illegible] assessment made in 1872, in the towns of [illegible] and North Chicago, reported as follows:

[illegible] real estate	$8,101,183
[illegible]	7,[illegible],132
[illegible]	$763,051
[illegible] personal property	$2,312,968
[illegible]	546,081
[illegible]	$1,676,287
[illegible] real reduction	$2,439,338

[illegible] that he saved from the [illegible] in regard to real estate, [illegible] so much variance in real [illegible] had no guide in regard to the [illegible] property.

[illegible] South Town:

[illegible] real estate	$34,286,120
[illegible]	29,805,330
[illegible]	$4,886,790
[illegible]	$13,802,851

[illegible] unable to ascertain the amount of the [illegible] on personal property in the [illegible], but the Assessor states that it is [illegible] the reassessment. He further [illegible] reason the reassessment on real [illegible] his detailed figures [illegible] and the only guide he had was [illegible]. Your Committee will, as a [illegible] consideration these [illegible] petitions that may get. When [illegible] Committee would further report [illegible] advertised in the papers that they [illegible] the purpose of hearing petitions, [illegible] certificates, and a reg... [illegible] to record all certificates. They [illegible] adoption of the resolution as [illegible] personal property, and be... [illegible] all the tax-payers will pay up [illegible] the rates of saving the rebate. All [illegible] submitted.

THOMAS LONERGAN,
J. H. PAHLMAN.

[illegible] was adopted, and the Board took a [illegible] Monday next.

A Grand Opening Last Evening.

[illegible] and appreciative gathering, last [illegible] at the wholesale and retail crockery [illegible] Scott & Orington Bros., No. 219 [illegible] street, and which, notwithstanding [illegible] weather, was unusually large, [illegible] gratifying to the proprietors. The [illegible] stock of crockery, china, glass [illegible] and plated ware, bronze and [illegible] beautiful designs and patterns [illegible] and Bohemian [illegible], including the [illegible] Majolica, and English printed [illegible] ware of their own designing and manufactured [illegible] expressly for this house, is very rich, and well worth an inspection by all lovers of the artistic. Scott & Ovington Bros. are a branch of the popular house of Ovington Brothers, of Brooklyn and Paris, and Mr. H. G. Scott is well known to the crockery trade of the West, having been connected with it for the past fifteen years. We commend this firm to the patronage of all in want of goods in their line. Their stock will always be complete and their prices low.

MR. CALLAGHAN'S SPREE.

The First Case Under the New Temperance Law—Statement of Facts Regarding Mr. Callaghan's Intoxication—Justice Scully's Decision—The Costs Assessed Against Plaintiff.

The much disposed of case of Mary Callaghan against John Kinney, saloon-keeper at No. 368 South Desplaines street, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages laid at $300, under the new liquor law, was finally heard before Justice Daniel Scully, in his private office on Canal street, yesterday afternoon.

Testimony had already been heard in the case, and nothing remained but the argument of the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Swan.

The case in brief is as follows: Mary Callaghan complained that on July 6 her husband had purchased beer at the defendant's saloon, and that on that evening he was drunk, and assaulted her. On the following day, Sunday, despite her remonstrances, beer had been sold her husband, she herself having seen him drink it, and he had remained intoxicated for a week, during which time he alternately assaulted members of his family. He had forfeited a valuable situation and otherwise suffered the penalties of his incontinence. On the other hand the defendants claimed that the beer drunk by the defendant on Sunday was stolen by him. A party of Germans coming in from a picnic ordered beer, and Callaghan appropriated a glass uninvited the bartender and one of the picnicking Germans remonstrating.

Such was the testimony produced on both sides.

Mr. Swan, counsel for the defence, opened the argument yesterday afternoon. The defence made by the counsel on the other side, that the defendant was pursuing a recognized and licensed business, could be answered by the relation of many other similarly licensed businesses. For instance, the driver of an express wagon was licensed and recognized, but he was held responsible for any damages done in the lawful pursuit of his business. So also with a druggist. This was sufficient to show the principle, that if the party in the conduct of his lawful business did any damage, he was to be held liable for it. This was precisely what the law required in this case. The law was most reasonable. It did away entirely with that point of the defendant's case. Another point raised was that the assault upon the plaintiff was provoked by the quarrelsomeness of herself. This point was not proven by the slightest shadow of testimony. The bad character of the plaintiff's witnesses was also set up, but the attempt to impugn the plaintiff's son's character had failed miserably. And the defendant's own witnesses had stood up and convicted themselves of a violation of the statute and moral law by drinking and carousing in the saloon on Sunday.

The strongest point, that upon which the defendant relied most, was, that on the Sabbath Callaghan stole the beer which made him intoxicated — that it was not sold him. Now it was sworn that the beer drunk on Sunday was at 5 o'clock that afternoon. It was proven in evidence that prior to that hour on Sunday Mrs. Callaghan had warned the saloon keeper not to sell her husband any liquor; that her warning was met with sneers; that about 5 o'clock she followed her husband into the saloon, and saw him drinking; that her son had sworn he saw his father pay for the beer. If he stole the beer, and they admitted that they saw him take the beer without making the least objection to his doing so, what became of the defence that the beer was stolen? That was very poor evidence of larceny. On the contrary, it looked as if Callaghan took the beer with the knowledge and consent of the defendants, and this was covered by Sec. 7 of the act which guarded against any shift of that character. The stealing business was a shift and device to escape the provisions of the law. Even supposing the beer spoken of was not stolen, the man Kelsey, bar-keeper to Kinney, testified that on the Saturday night previous Callaghan came into the saloon, sober, and purchased a glass of beer. Now, it was proven that Callaghan was drunk from Saturday night till Sunday night, and that the sale of the beer on Saturday night assisted in intoxicating him. The law provided that the party who caused intoxication, either in whole or in part, should be liable for the whole. He thought if a man obtained liquor in five or six places one suit would be a bar to any others in the case.

The Judge said the issues were very essential. He had only to find whether the merits in the case were with plaintiff or defendant. It was claimed that on Sunday Callaghan had gone into the saloon of Mr Kinney, of No. 368 South Desplaines street, which was the commencement of a spree which lasted a week, during which time he ill-treated his family, and lost a good situation. Mrs. Callaghan and her two sons testified to that fact. On the other hand, John Kinney, the saloon-keeper, testified that he was not in the saloon and did not sell the beer. Six witnesses came into the saloon, and testified that they ordered beer, and Callaghan took a glass, and against the remonstrance of some of them and drank it. Klein, the bartender, swore he did not pay for the beer. Other witnesses stated that Callaghan was refused beer, and drank it uninvited. Now, while the law stated that if any saloon-keeper used any device to evade the law, he was as guilty as if he sold the liquor, and therefore responsible for the acts of the party intoxicated, the Court ought to consider this matter fairly, and see whether the evidence sustained the statute. In order to have a man guilty there must be something to show him particeps criminis—that there was between the saloon-keeper and the other man. The saloon-keeper in this instance had refused to give the man beer, and the latter, regardless of remonstrance, had covertly taken the beer and drank it. It was also in evidence that during the day Callaghan had sent for beer, and it was this made him intoxicated, and not the single glass of beer in the saloon. As for the Saturday night affair, he (the Judge) thought that "too far fetched" to come under the statute. It was not the province of the Court to espouse either side. For that reason he would find judgment for the defendant, and costs.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Collision Case on Trial Before Judge Blodgett—A Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Blodgett was engaged yesterday in hearing the cause of Gottlieb Schlecht and others, owners of the bark Butcher Boy, who have libeled the tug Bob Anderson and the bark Chicago Board of Trade. This is a collision case. It is alleged that on the 14th day of September, 1870, the Butcher Boy was lying alongside McCormick's Dock, east of Rush Street Bridge, safely moored, when the tug and tow came along, and so conducted themselves that the tow, to wit, the bark Chicago Board of Trade, collided with the Butcher Boy, and broke her foremast, etc. The case is one for damages, the question being as to whether Bob Anderson, the tug, or the Board of Trade, the tow, perpetrated the wrong and injury.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

A writ of habeas corpus was issued in favor of Richard Lane, of this county, who represents that he is unlawfully held in custody of Winslow H. Hatch and W. M. Kennedy (the Chief of Police), upon suspicion of burglary, alleged to have been committed somewhere in Michigan, under a warrant of the Governor of this State for his extradition. The relator avers that he is not guilty of the crime charged against him. The point made seems to be that the wrong man has been arrested; that the relator is known only by the name used in this proceeding, whereas the warrant from Michigan includes him and George Moore, alias Blinkey, while he has been taken up on a warrant from the Governor, which, disregarding the word "and" and his name, has only authorized the arrest of the alias Blinkey.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by George Adams and others, for the use of David H. Forbes, against Richard [illegible], the demand being for $2,000. This is a suit to recover the value of 65 head of cattle alleged to have been sold.

Like action was brought by the firm of De Forest & Fisher against Addison Ballard, the demand being for $4,000.

An action on the case commenced by John A. Walt against John McComb, by which damages are laid at $10,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Fanny E. High and others ask from William M. Scudder and others, including the Chicago Orphan Asylum, partition of the west quarter of Lot 6 Block 18, original town.

An action of trespass was commenced by Frederick Boettcher against Henry E. Booth, Frank A. Kimball, John Grey, and Leonard Ingalos, the damages being laid at $5,000.

THE CITY SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

Letter from Messrs. Reid & Sherwin.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is due to ourselves, to the interests that we represent, and to the public, that we should present a rejoinder to your editorial of Saturday, in which our names and business figure with conspicuous, unpleasant, and, as we hope to show, unwarrantable frequency.

That the writer of that editorial was not personally familiar with the facts bearing upon the subject of the notice, is evident by the suggestion that our establishment is situated upon the Healy Slough; and that the strictures indulged in against the City Slaughter-House have reference almost wholly to that "Slough of Despond!" It is not unfair to assume that others who have written upon the subject, and the public who are offended by noxious vapors and foul odors, also lack the essential personal familiarity with the cause of their grievances. That this assumption is warranted, may be proven by your own assertion, viz.: "Those who are farther away have made more complaint than those who live in the immediate vicinity." [illegible] cant fact suggested by the writer, that it is because of "intimidation and threats of personal violence," is manifestly absurd. We defy any one to produce proof to substantiate this assertion. We presume that it is not the desire of the press to intentionally misrepresent us, or to hold our business up to unmerited odium; and we therefore ask leave to publish a statement which we trust will serve to remove the erroneous and unfounded impressions that have been brought against us by the discussion of the "nuisance" question.

Prior to the year 1866, the business of slaughtering was carried on without restriction in all parts of the city, and had become so offensive that the press and the public loudly denounced it as a crying evil; and the power of the municipal authorities was invoked to regulate, or suppress it altogether. The latter alternative was found to be [illegible] impracticable and a scheme to regulate it was accordingly adopted.

You need not be informed that the result of the action of the municipal authorities was to authorize the erection of a "City Slaughter-House," in which should be conducted all slaughtering for purposes of domestic consumption; and which, at the same time, would be subject to the surveillance of the Board of Health, and the animadversion of the city generally. It was in conformity with this ordinance, exclusive privileges for ten years being secured, that our firm proceeded to erect on the Ogden Slip (which was deemed at the time a suitable and convenient locality) the present establishment, known as the "City Slaughter-House." Our capital and means were embarked in this enterprise, based on the good faith of the city to protect us in the enjoyment of the rights secured by this franchise,—subject only to the hazard of a decision, by the Supreme Court, adverse to the validity or constitutionality of the ordinance.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE testify that our part of the contract was faithfully and fully complied with; and, indeed, the entire city press and public at the time hailed the opening of the Abattoir as the long-coveted remedy for the slaughtering nuisance.

The business of the establishment has been carried on, since that period, in exact conformity with the provisions of the ordinances; and it has been at all times subject to the inspection of the officers of the Board of Health.

We have not spared either efforts or expense in introducing new appointments and improved machinery to prevent the possibility of complaint, and to bar every claim of "nuisance." Nor has there been, since the opening of the house, at any time, just reason for complaint against us on that score. It is true that the odors carried from Bridgeport are often offensive and at times unendurable; but we submit that the stench is not occasioned from the City Slaughter-House, nor can we justly be charged for creating it. The notorious "Healy Slough;" stink-factories of various kinds in different localities; the deposit of offal upon the prairies; the fetid condition of several of the canal-slips in the vicinity, occasioned not so much by the drainage of packing-houses as by the natural sewage of the neighborhood,—all these are fruitful causes of the foul stench unjustly set down to our account. Into the head of the Ogden Slip, on which our establishment is situated, a five-foot main sewer conveys the drainage of almost the entire of Bridgeport. This fact alone would suffice to explain the condition of the Slip, especially when it is considered that the present current in the river has absolutely no visible effect upon the water of the Slip.

We have expended a large amount of money in dredging and deodorizing it, but these have only a temporary effect, and will not permanently remedy the difficulty. It is not necessary here to enter into a discussion of the means and steps to be taken to correct and remove the offensive stench which occasions so much complaint. It is not in our own interest we assert that, had the conditions of our franchise been executed by the city,—in confining slaughtering to the prescribed locality,—there would be no ground of complaint to attribute to public slaughtering; but we should not be made answerable for the faults of others. Our premises are open for inspection at all times. We have heeded every admonition from the Board of Health, and scrupulously endeavored to so conduct our business as to give no occasion for complaint to the people of the neighborhood, or of remote parts of the city. The material that we render is generally barreled, and on the cars in transit to other cities, before the carcasses from which it has been removed are distributed to the butchers in the city! Our business is a legitimate one, and forms an important commercial staple. Many thousands of persons are engaged in the trade in this city, and several hundred are directly and indirectly concerned in the continued operation of our house. We submit that we should not be cried down by clamor, and that the press is not treating us fairly in singling us out for attack, when, as we claim, there is no ground for complaint against us; and, while it is true that, as interested parties, perhaps we are not impartial judges of the situation, we nevertheless invite the fullest investigation, confident that the result will justify us in the assertion that the cause of complaint does not rest against our business, nor the "City Slaughter-House." Respectfully yours,

REID & SHERWIN.

CHICAGO, July 21.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Train Collides with a Coal Train on the New York Central—Three Persons Killed Outright—Several Fatally Injured.

Rochester (July 19) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

One of the most appalling and heart sickening railroad catastrophes ever witnessed in this vicinity occurred this forenoon at about 10:30 o'clock, about three-quarters of a mile east of Pittsford, by the collision of the Baltimore passenger train going east and a coal train. Pittsford is the first station seven miles east of Rochester on the Auburn or old road division of the New York Central Railroad. Baltimore trains run on the New York Central Road as far as Canandaigua, and there take the Northern Central track south.

The passenger train left Rochester as usual at 10 minutes past 10 a. m., arriving at Pittsford on time, at half-past 10 o'clock. Here they were to be met by the coal train coming west, but that not having arrived, and as it is always expected to keep out of the way of passenger trains, it was supposed that, being behind time, they had stopped at Fisher, the next station east, where there is no telegraph office.

The passenger train left Pittsford two minutes late. The coal train was long and heavily loaded, and when about a mile and a half from where the collision occurred, broke, and, after having been delayed in coupling together, started on. The scene of this sad accident is situated in about the centre of a very long and abrupt curve. Not far distant on the inner side in each direction are rises of ground, which completely hide any train which may be approaching from either direction around the curve. But a few rods of the track is visible to a train rounding it, and these trains could not have been over four rods apart when the situation became known to the engineers. Instantly the rods were reversed and brakes put down, but too late. With a fearful crash, which was heard a mile away, the trains came together, crushing the fixtures of the ponderous locomotives into one mass of ruins. The coal engine was driven over the top of the passenger car, the smoke-stack standing up at a great height. The passenger train consisted of a baggage car, next a smoking car, then a common passenger coach, and in the rear a Pullman palace car. The baggage car and the smoking car telescoped, and so closely were they fitted together that it is marvellous any human being escaped alive from either of them. The other cars were uninjured, and so were their occupants, except some slight bruises received from being thrown forward. The engineer and fireman of the coal train both jumped before the trains collided, and received some injuries, which are not serious. The passenger train engineer jumped also and received a sprained foot and some slight cuts. The fireman remained in the tender, and, though that is a complete wreck, he escaped with a broken wrist and other slight injuries. The loss of life is confined to the smoking car, in which were fourteen or fifteen persons. The bottom of the baggage car entered but a few inches from the floor and ploughed along to within four or five feet of the opposite end, where it raised a few feet. The scene presented beggars description. Some of the inmates of the car, though not seriously injured, were fastened, and were begging and pleading for help in a way that was sickening to hear. One man had his head out of the window, where, without hurting him much, it was wedged so that he was unable to get out. Expecting every moment, the upper car would sink and he be instantly crushed, he earnestly besought those around to extricate him. The residence of Mr. D. L. Guernsey is situated but a few rods distant, and from thence tools were brought, and the work of extricating the inmates of the car commenced. Holes were chopped with axes, and the sufferers removed as fast as possible, and conveyed to Mr. Guernsey's, where everything was done for them that was possible.

Three dead bodies were taken out, two men and a woman. One of the men killed is E. Burnham Smith, of the firm of E. B. Smith & Co., wholesale booksellers, 116 and 118 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Michigan. He is wealthy, is a business man of high standing, and is well known throughout the country. The other man has not been identified, but from a telegram found on his person he is supposed to be Jeremiah Staats, a billiard table manufacturer, of Buffalo. As his countenance is that of a German, and the name indicates that nationality, it seems quite probable. The woman was Mrs. Miles Cutting, lately from England.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mrs. Miles Cutting, Railroad Mills, killed.
E. Burnham Smith, Detroit, Mich., killed.
An unknown man, supposed to be J. Staats, of Buffalo, killed.
Dr. P. Hawley, Canandaigua, leg broken, hip fractured, cuts about the face, seriously injured, though a telegram says better tonight.
P. H. Harris, court stenographer, Canandaigua, leg broken, hip probably fractured, abdomen injured, and other bad injuries; recovery doubtful.
John Stocker, Buffalo, severly hurt in side, nose broken; dangerously injured.
John Hoffman, saloon keeper, Rochester, cut around the head; not dangerously.
John Stevens (colored), sleeping car porter, head cut and limb bruised.
Frank A. Hahn, saloon keeper, Rochester; injuries slight.
John H. Barker, fireman, wrist broken.
[illegible], engineer, several bruises, but not dangerously injured.
Miles Cutting, husband of lady killed; cut about head, but not seriously injured.
J. J. Mulberon, of Canandaigua; leg injured and bruises on head.
Frank Schoeffel, engineer; thigh bruised; not serious.
George H. Truax, Rochester; ankle sprained.

Horrible Outrage in Taunton, Mass.

On Thursday afternoon a mulatto, calling himself James William Lacy, about 25 years old, forcibly entered the house of Mrs. Harriet L. Hodges, widow of the late Hon. Jas. L. Hodges, an ex-member of Congress, in Taunton, and committed a beastly and most outrageous assault. Mrs. Hodges is upward of seventy years of age and resides alone, and all her outcries and resistance were of no avail. She subsequently informed one of her neighbors of the affair, and an hour later the police arrested the brute. Mrs. Hodges' identification was complete, and there is plenty of other evidence confirming this heinous crime upon Lacy beyond the possibility of doubt. The prisoner was arraigned on Friday. The witnesses were Mrs. Hodges and City Marshal Porter. After committing the outrage he said he was sorry, and supposed she was a young widow with abundance of money. He had previously thrown a sheet over her head. Lacy was held in $10,000 for the Grand Jury of the Superior Court in September. He has a wife and family in Raynham.

Senatorial Secrets.

Many Senators, sensible of the needs of the times, are rather glad than otherwise that their secrets do get out. In fact, by a sort of passive policy, they oftentimes greatly assist and immensely benefit the country in the procurement of essential news. A year or two ago, a momentous question was before the Senate, and the utmost secrecy was observed regarding it. Correspondents were in distress over it. It seemed impossible to get at the facts, until at length one more determined than the rest called at the residence of a well-known Senator, and, stating the exigencies of the case, begged the favor of the honorable gentleman's assistance. It was in the Senator's library, and no third party was present.

"Very well, sir," said Mr. ——; "I see you are anxious to get at the document. Do you see this safe in the corner?"

The correspondent saw it.

"Well, sir," proceeded the Senator, with dignity, "that safe this morning contained it."

"And the key?"

"There is a bunch of keys, sir, on that table," pointing to an oval marble. "I am going out to see Senator B——. I may not return in an hour."

And the honorable gentleman went out. When he returned, the correspondent was playing with the bunch of keys on the table.

"Ah! back again?" he said, rising. "I was just thinking of going, Senator. I will bid you good evening."

"Good evening, sir."

The document was in the safe just as it had been left by Senator —— in the morning, and a very excellent copy of it was telegraphed to New York that very night.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Butcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Burnett's unrivaled Cologne (all sizes). Co... [illegible] at STREET'S Prescription Store, 80 West Madison st., corner Clinton-st.

Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts will relieve mental depression and melancholy. F. R. [illegible] & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown. Leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all drug...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE ROOM, with board. Can also accommodate day boarders.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—A front room, handsomely furnished with board; fine shade and croquet grounds.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room for a party of two. Also, two single rooms. Board and location first-class.

609 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with first class board; also single room; reasonable. References.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board. Day boarders accommodated. Stable accommodations for horses.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOME front room with board. References exchanged.

751 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF front rooms, first-class accommodations for gentleman and wife; also room for single gentleman.

809 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND BACK parlor; also large front and single room, furnished, with first-class board.

884 INDIANA-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms on reasonable terms. Location very convenient to business.

1068 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gents; also, day board.

1166 STATE-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED; home-made bread and pastry; $5 per week; a pleasant house.

BOARDING AND FURNISHED ROOM TO rent for gentleman and wife, in private family, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. V 13, Tribune, Branch office.

CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Front suite of rooms, house first class; terms low to responsible parties. Address G 40, Branch Tribune office.

CALUMET-AV., NEAR BUSINESS STREETS, two fine large side rooms on first floor, house first class and beautifully located. Address A 74, Branch Tribune office.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—ROOM FOR GENTleman and wife; a few young men. Good board at $5 per week; day board $4. Home privileges.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM FOR [illegible], with board, for wife or two gentlemen.

39 PARK-AV.—SINGLE ROOMS FOR gentlemen, $6. Elegant suite unfurnished front rooms, cheap.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms, with board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate.

324 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TO RENT—A well-furnished front room, with closet, large enough for two persons, with board; also a good barn, room for 2 horses and buggy.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms with good board, one block from street cars and park. Only a few boarders taken.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References required.

UNION PARK HOTEL—321 MADISON-ST.—Elegant rooms, with first class board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $6.00 to $10.00 per week; day board $5.00; transient $2.00 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN private family, on South Side, on avenues. Address O 84, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY A LADY EMPLOYED DURING the day, an unfurnished room, with board, within 5 blocks of St. Caroline's-court. Address Carrier No. 84 Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN WITH $4,000 cash, desires to purchase an interest in some good paying business. Address T 75, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES of all descriptions; diamonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, musical and other instruments, guns, pistols, clothing, and all goods of value, or will loan money on all the above goods. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 263 East Madison-st., burnt district.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—ONE CAR LOAD TO arrive next Wednesday or Thursday, another a few days later for PAUL ROUZE, No. 24 North Canal-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 864 State-st.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.—DR. V. B. STRONG offers to the public a radical cure for Drunkenness, the use of Tobacco or Opium for 50 cts each, and cure guaranteed. Address, with amount enclosed, V. B. STRONG, M. D., P. O. Box 28.

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE MEN TO JOIN the advertiser in taking up for ourselves homesteads. Please address Y 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO INTENDS travelling through the State with team during summer and fall, some light business to defray expenses; could take small line of samples. Address, for 3 days, C. HOLLYWOOD, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—OLD BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion and language. Any one having such will find a purchaser by calling at Dr. E. BRIARD'S Chicago Medical Institute, 158 South Halsted-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 35 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ENGINE AND BOILER. Engine 14x22; boiler 14 ft. by 52 in. 55 3 in. flues; all nearly new and in good order, with privilege of lease of corner lot, 129x186, on Throop-st. near Twenty-second-st., in the heart of new lumber district. Well adapted for planing mill or sash and door factory. Will sell either separately. Call or address FERGUSON & LEWIS, cor. Twenty-second and Throop sts.

STEAM ENGINES—HORIZONTAL UPRIGHT, and portable, from 4 to 200 horse-power, 4 to 16 inch, constantly on hand, at reasonable prices, with or without boilers. Also, a few second-hand engines and boilers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 173 and 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO SELL ONE FULL SET OF woolen machinery, all in good running order, nearly new; will be sold on easy terms and for one half its value. Inquire of DALLY & YEISLEY, Woodbine, Iowa.

CLAIRVOYANT.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 150 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Dennis Foster, who was last heard of from Danville, Vermilion County, Illinois, on Dec. 1, 1871, and was then proceeding to St. Louis, where he expected to spend Christmas. Communications in reference to him will be gratefully acceptable to his father, T. FOSTER, firm of Foster & Sons, Smithfield, Birmingham, England.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY ADDRESSING MR. Brown through the Tribune of 22nd, will please correspond with him, or appoint a more definite place of meeting.

KATE BOYLE WILL PLEASE SEND HER address to KATE MCCAFFREY, 577 Michigan-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments. Machine supplies for sale. 127 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 161 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. HUNGERMAN & FLANNERY, City Agents. Main office, 235 West Madison-street, near Ashland-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.:
[illegible]-av., 100 feet, corner Forty-seventh-st., $4,000.
Indiana-av., 150 feet, corner Fifty-first-st.
Indiana-av., 100 feet, near Forty-seventh-st., $24,000.
Michigan-av., 100 feet, near Forty-eighth-st., $7,500.
Bowen-av., 125 feet, near Cottage Grove-av., $5,000.
Forest-av., 250 feet, near Thirty-second-st., east front, $4,000.
Rhodes-av., 162x162 feet, corner Thirty-third-st., $20,000.
South Park-av., and Eighty-fifth-st., 10 acres, for $2,500.
Egan-av., corner Langley-av.; 75x120, $3,300.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GROVE TRACT OF 4 acres, fronting two fine drives, between Chicago and Evanston, for $2,000 per acre. 7 acres corner South Park-av. and Seventy-seventh-st. 5 acres corner Stony Island-av. and Seventy-second-st., and other 3 and 10 acre tracts near by. Also 5 acres on West Chicago-av., in Sec. 11, 39, 13, and 60 acres in Sec. 26, 39, 12, very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 OR 100X200 FEET, FRONTING south, on Union-av., just 325 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., at a bargain. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Forty-second-st., one-sixth cash, balance 10 years. 300 feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st., the entrance to South Park. S. E. GROSS, 335 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth sts., and between State and Wentworth-av. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 371 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CHEAP FOR cash. No. 119 North Wood-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW COTTAGE, JUST FINished, containing 7 rooms, modern improvements, with lot on a desirable residence street, West Division; will be sold at a bargain if taken immediately. Apply at once to F. PRUSSING, 89 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. O. SAMPSON, 36 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits near schools churches, and street-cars on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine sts., between Centre and Ashland-avs.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by the Weber Furniture Company, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.; must be removed. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS, MONROE, and Jackson-sts., near Central Park; proposed improvements will double its value before 1873. Secure this chance. D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, 6 new houses and 100 lots fronting Western-av., Polk, Taylor and Campbell-avs. Water all complete.
100 feet front on VanBuren, corner of Sherman-st.
100 feet front on corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.
83 feet front on Polk, east of Halsted-st.
Inquire on premises or at 186 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF'S large, new, and beautiful marble and brick mansion, friendly 200 lots, located in a charming grove near the head of Lincoln Park. Examine and find if you can its equal in Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOT OF 80 feet for sale, on Michigan-av., south of Sixteenth-st., east front. R. FOWLER, 275 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN SAVE $500 BY BUYING before the 25th, a 11 room brick house, on a lot worth fully $2,500, for from $4,000 to $5,000; only $500 down. J. S. SCOVEL, 75 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, 24X125 FEET, EAST front, on Oakley-st., corner of Polk-st., only $1,000 each. This property is selling at $40 per foot, but will be sacrificed at $1,000 per lot, if taken this week. Each lot has the hydrant water. Call on Monday, if you want to secure one of the cheapest lots in the city. Terms easy. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PIECE OF PROPERty, situated at the junction of Prairie and Cottage Grove-avs., having an east, west, and north front; now rents for over 10 per cent on the price; a fine site for a drug store. 85 Lake-st., Room 2. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—PRETTY COTTAGE (5 ROOMS) and lot on Twenty-second-st.; $300 and balance in monthly payments. Address P 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS ON PARK-AV., corner of Fall, very cheap for cash; also, houses of all kinds, at low figures. GEO. ROUNDS & CO., 116 East Washington-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN, SOUTH-market. This is a rare opportunity for investment. BAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS OUTSIDE THE fire limits, near West Madison-st. cars, on 5 years' time. When parties will build at once, no money will be required the first year. Apply forenoon and evenings to the owner, 521 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR FORTY-seventh-st., 100 feet front; or exchange for lots near Central Park. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st., and 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSE AT A BARGAIN on Twenty-eighth-st.; new cottage, 6 rooms, and lot; $2,000; terms easy. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, EXTRA BUILT, ON Walnut-st., near Leavitt, 10 rooms, with 2 fine lots filled and sodded; $6,600. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PAULINA-ST., IN A CHOICE neighborhood, fine house of 12 rooms, 50 foot lot; a bargain; $6,000. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,371 ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Adams-st.; 28 lots South Chicago; 3 new houses and lots, cheap. L. WHITNEY & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON SMALL MONTHLY payments a 2-story house of 10 rooms, bath room, &c., on Peoria-st., with lot; neighborhood unexceptional. Inquire of J. M. HIRSH, 38 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST., between Goethe and Schiller-sts., 49x148 to alley in rear. Apply at the office of Theodore Schmitt, No. 42 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO. NO. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st. Boone's Block, 40 acres on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth-st., running through to Kankakee-av., price $2,500 per acre; terms easy. 160 feet on Forrest-av., 80 feet north of Thirty-third-st., east front, $12,500. Will sell 40 feet on South Clark-st., near Van Buren, at price $700 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST MADison-st.—6 acres fronting Central Park and the boulevards; good for subdivision, 74x190, corner Jefferson and Jackson, valuable for business, or 21 lots in Sheffield's Addition, West Division. Above property is offered low to close the interest of a non-resident.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100x161 FEET corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. If taken immediately, will be sold very cheap. GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES ON THIRTY-first-st., in nearly the centre of South Chicago, or Block 7, Section 23, T. 38, Range 14 east. I mean business, gentlemen. This block must be sold; you all want it. Send in your offers. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN LOTS, EMBRACE THIS opportunity and secure a bargain. If you buy 6 months hence, you pay double the present cost. W. R. WOODBURY, 132 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. 504 State-st., O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—4 HOUSES AND LOTS AT OAK Park, 3 houses and lots at Austin—the houses are all new, just finished, and will be sold at bargains on very easy terms. Also 40 lots in Austin and Oak Park, 20 acres at Oak Park. Lots Nos. 1176 and 1178 Indiana-av. BOLLY & ALLEN, 21 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES, of from 6 to 8 rooms, in North Evanston, among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $1,000 to $2,500; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or, I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year, at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 24 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN residence; large grounds, barn, fifty fruit and ornamental trees; 25 minutes from Court House; easy terms. OWNER, 37 West Washington-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE TRACTS of land south of Brighton, in blocks or otherwise. H. C. MOREY, 115 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE OR SMALL FARMS IN Hancock County, Ill., near station, to exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—LOTS NEAR DEPOT. Englewood—lots and acre property near depot. Riverside—Hadsome residence. Would exchange for Chicago property.
Central Park—5 to 10 acres.
E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE, House well finished, in good order, grounds large and handsomely improved. Would take Chicago property in part payment. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—10 ACRES ON Section 3 39 13, one-fourth mile from city limits, on Augusta st. JOHN O. OSBORN, 275 West Madison-st.; office St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Co.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN NEARLY every section in Hyde Park, in large and small tracts, by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and great South Park, for $350 each, in monthly payments of $10 without interest. Also choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st., for $600 each. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE FARMS, EIGHTY, 140, and 200 acres; 25 miles from Chicago at a decided bargain. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR GOOD LANDS in Iowa, our store building and lot, well located in the thriving railroad and lake shore town of Whitehall, Mich. Address PAUL I. HEDGES, Whitehall, Mich., or PRATT BROS., Mason City, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE PART OF A SUBdivision and assist the owner or owners in selling the same. Address O 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—[illegible] South Side, worth about $2,000, for a customer. Also, have a customer for a lot on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMALL FARMS, worth from $2,000 to $4,500. Will give in exchange unincumbered city property, and pay some difference. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

LOANS ON COMMERCIAL PAPER AND REAL estate. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 75 South Canal-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE; $500 to $50,000 at 9 per cent; smaller sums to suit; houses on leased ground and Illinois farms. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, pianos and other chattels. New York City Loan Office, 57 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO LOAN—$200 TO $300 SHORT OR LONG TIME on leasehold, real estate, second, and purchase money mortgages. Apply to Room 2, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO BORROW—$5,000 ON A MERchant will worth $45,000; 10 per cent, and liberal commission allowed. Address, MILLS, Tribune Office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $150 ON COLLATERal security of watches, diamonds; will pay fair interest; no pawnbroker need apply. Address F 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE PAPER ON CITY property. Inquire at 339 State-st., Room 8.

$4,000 AND $5,700 TO LOAN ON REAL estate within fifty miles of Chicago. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 341 Wabash-av.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS city security in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent. PHILLIPS & [illegible].

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, pantry, and closets, water in house, on Hubbard st., 172, corner Western-av. Inquire on premises. Good references required.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS WITH closets, gas and water. Apply at 1460 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, CENtrally located, on the West Side; possession immediately. Inquire of M. GRAFF & CO., 50 and 52 Market-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED BRICK house of 10 rooms till October 1 or May 1. Apply on the premises, 17 Seward-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE—FIRST-class in every particular; terms very reasonable. STILMAN, POPE & OLAFF, 78 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL estate and house agent, 229 West Madison-st.—No. 50 South Sangamon-st., 7 rooms, gas and water, cheap.

TO RENT—THE UPPER HALF OF HOUSE 40 South Green-st.; 7 rooms and closets; rent, $40 per month; references exchanged.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 7 rooms; owner will board; No. 1 references required. 64 Langley-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE THREE HOUSES OF eight rooms in North Evanston and one new Gothic house in Glencoe, which I will rent to good parties for one, two years, or will sell for monthly payments. Price from $2,000 to $3,300. Rent from $30 to $40 per month. C. E. BROWNE, opposite depot, Evanston, or 24 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS IN PRIME order, at 111 Walnut-st., one block from street cars, with new carpets, &c., for sale.

TO RENT—SEVERAL NICE HOUSES AND cottages. Inquire for L. H. WHITNEY, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 42 THIRTY-SECOND-ST., 10 rooms, two-story brick, with basement. A. A. DEWEY, 297 State-st.

TO RENT—387 FULTON-ST., A FINE BASEment cottage, and barn in rear, in a first-class neighborhood. Inquire of M. MAUGHN, 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE CONTAINing nine rooms. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, 1322 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE OF 12 rooms, partly furnished, on South Side; $150 per month. J. Q. HOYT, Room 1, 68 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL estate and house agent, 229 West Madison-st.—No. 184 Portland-av., cottage of 5 rooms, $35 per month.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, furnished or unfurnished, with use of gas, on Cottage Grove-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Address F 109, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping at 128 East Twenty-first-st. Apply at office Nevada Hotel, 177 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, 304 [illegible], with or without furniture, or will sell furniture cheap. J. W. GOULD.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR offices or housekeeping at 145 West Washington-st. S. S. MILLER, Room 3, 145 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—6 NEW ROOMS, COMPLETELY furnished, suitable for housekeeping, at 262 Division-st.; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS $1 per day, or $12 to $30 per month; good hotel table. 120 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, for gentleman and wife, in strictly private family. First class location. 20 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, at 55 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, AT 172 West Monroe-st.—private family—without board.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A first class three story house, nicely located, on West Monroe-st.; lady and party will take board in part payment. Call at 201 Michigan-av., up stairs.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished. Apply at 305 Monroe-st., west of Morgan.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and sleeping room. 91 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—904 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., one large front room for business, and three smaller rooms for lodgers; will be rented together or separate. Apply at 1041 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HALL ROOM, TO single gentlemen; rent $10; also other rooms, unfurnished. Inquire basement 904 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE FINE FURNISHED rooms, at 143 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED BASEment 98 West Randolph-st.; suitable for laundry, barber shop, saloon, billiard room, ten pins, &c. Apply at 150 State-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 36X100. Apply on the premises, corner English and Morgan-sts., one block north of Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BARN, IN REAR OF 981 Wabash-av. Apply at 1041 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE AND BASEment; a desirable place for business; rent low. Inquire at 188 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE 87 NORTH DESPLAINES-st., in Plummer's building near Madison-st.; also suites of rooms in second story of same building, at $25 per month. H. C. MOREY, 118 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID LOFTS, BASEMENTS, and offices, in new building, 320 to 334 State-st. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, OFFICES, basement, in new marble front, State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN a private [illegible] board, south of Twelfth-st. [illegible] room, without board. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY RESPECTABLE parties a small but well furnished house on the West Side in good neighborhood. Address R 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms suitable for housekeeping, between Kinzie and Jackson, Union Park, and Western-av. Address 73 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS ON SOUTH Side for dressmaking; rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address Box 39 Hyde Park.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—I WILL SELL A FINE stock of staple dry goods and groceries, in one of the best towns in Illinois, about $5,000 worth, to good parties; one-third cash, balance in one and two years; will lease the store-room, one of the finest in town, if desired. None but first-class parties need apply. Address, Box 211, Paxton, Ill.

A CORNER GROCERY DOING A GOOD BUSIness for sale cheap for cash. Apply at No. 585 corner Wright and Jefferson-sts.

A BUSINESS PAYING $2,500 PER YEAR FOR sale for $1,500 cash; needs one man's whole attention, and present owners can't attend to it. This week only, or other arrangements will be made. W. K. WELLS, 70 East Adams-st.

A NEWS DEPOT, TOBACCO AND CIGAR store for sale. 346 Milwaukee-av.

A GROCERY FOR SALE. PROPRIETOR HAS other business to attend to. If you wish to engage in this business, no better opportunity for making money can be found. Capital required, $800 to $1,000. Call and investigate, and you will find it as represented. Cor. Carroll and Robey-sts.

A CROCKERY STORE FOR SALE, RECENTLY fitted up. Splendid location. Address, 303 Michigan-av.

ALL COMPLETE—AND IN RUNNING ORDER, a restaurant doing a good business, 50 lease, sell, or trade. Best thing out. 31 West Randolph-st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities in the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 634, Elgin, Ill.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR ANY ONE WANTING to go into business—The stock and fixtures of an ice cream and confectionery, for sale, doing a good business 597 State-st; good reasons for selling, going to Europe.

A FLOUR AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE OR an interest in one, in a splendid location. Address for particulars, FLOUR MILL, Tribune Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—RECENTLY FITted up, splendidly located; best chance for the price ever offered; good reasons for selling; cheap rent; dwelling with five rooms on same floor. Price $2,500. Inquire of or address MEDCALFE & CO., 37 North Clark-st.

FROM $500 TO $1,000 WILL PURCHASE THE stock, fixtures, and lease of a store doing a good cash business; one of the best business points in Chicago; goods all new and in first class order. No brokers need apply. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE, ONE FOURTH INTEREST IN A lumber establishment. Capacity, 50 M. per day; 2,000,000 feet to cut on hand. Address, P. O., Drawer 6, Cheboygan, Michigan.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 244 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE. 365 WEST Madison-st.

HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN FOR sale, or would rent to a responsible party. Call at 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST PAYING drugstores in the city for sale. Location South Side. For particulars apply to SCHRADER BROS., 105 West Randolph-st., Room 22.

ONE-HALF OR ALL OF A SASH AND BLIND shop for sale—very cheap—at Waukegan. Address, P. O. Box 425, Waukegan.

RARE CHANCE—$400 WILL BUY A GOOD PAYing laundry business in the best business part of the city. Inquire at 121 South Halsted-st.

STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF FINE STORE and five rooms for sale, centrally located. Inquire at Room No. 1, 20 Congress-st.

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF OF THE steam saw mill at Burdick station on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, forty-seven miles from Chicago, for sale. Plenty of good timber near the mill. A good chance for any one that wants to engage in lumbering. For further particulars address J. M. BETELLE, Burdick, Porter County, Ind.

$500 BUYS MY HALF INTEREST IN $1,800 stock; business [illegible] Washington-st., Room 4. [illegible] no bonus.

$3,500—RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, house and lot, together with an established Grocery Store, in a good locality. Inquire of NOCKIN & FISCHER, Real Estate Agents, 118 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN THE CITY AND country to introduce new and useful articles. Large profits. A. M. RICHARDSON, 128 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH $5 TO $6 CAPITAL, to sell an article that everybody wants; no humbug; call and see for yourself, at T. BOURGOIN, 34 Cornell-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and embroider any thing from the finest nainsook to heaviest overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS IN THE city; light labor and good pay. Apply at 137 Chicago-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book. The great work of the year. Prospectus, post paid, 75c. An immense sale is guaranteed. Also for Campaign goods. Address GOODSPEED'S Empire Publishing House, 31 Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing ever offered like it before. A novelty in political and popular literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 145 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE to canvass for twenty new and fast selling Chromos. Send for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agt., 6 Lind Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN COUNTRY TOWNS, to sell and exchange Southern lands and Chicago real estate. A rare chance to make money fast. P 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper for a wholesale house; must come well recommended. Apply at [illegible].

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS R 83, Tribune office, with references, and amount of wages required.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITHOUT FAMily, experienced in the retail grocery trade. Apply in person, between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m., to T. C. BOAG & CO., Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A LAD, A GOOD PENMAN, AND fully acquainted in Chicago. EXCELSIOR BRICK CO., 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, ONE who can speak German and write well. Don't call, but address AYRE & POPE, Real Estate office, 441 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN COMMISSION house of hosiery, shirts and drawers, and fancy woolen goods, one who is acquainted with city and Western trade. References required. Address O 20, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—AN ELECTRO-SILVER PLATER; none but an experienced workman need apply. Address E. H. READ, Box 90, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS STAIR BUILDers at southeast corner Twelfth and Canal sts.

WANTED—BOY TO FEED A RULING MAchine; one that understands the business. J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS, AT 201 Huron-st.; none need apply except first class workmen.

WANTED—GOOD TIN ROOFERS AND JOBbers immediately, at J. MAGEN'S, corner North Market and Whiting-sts.

WANTED—25 GOOD STEADY BOTTOMERS, on kip boots; constant employment and good wages. LEONARD & SCHMIDT, wholesale manufacturers, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSESHOER, TO GO to the country; steady work and good pay. Apply at 393 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TIN ROOFERS AT 397 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ON BREAD and cakes. Day work. McCLURE'S BAKERY, 189 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—GOOD BRICKLAYERS AND laborers on Mather-st., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer, at 925 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RETOUCHER FOR negatives by KRUSE & ULRICHS, Photographers, 292 North av.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK COMPOSITOR AT J. J. SPAULDING & CO'S, 150 Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A THOROUGH HONEST, INDUStrious and driving [illegible] board there for four months [illegible] nice place in the city. [illegible] Tribune [illegible].

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN THE CITY and country, to sell one of the greatest novelties of the age in the book line; full of fun and beautiful engravings and is now wanted by every male and female citizen of our land. Apply at Room 2, No. 81 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITERS and a helper for a cook at 187 Michigan-av. None but first-class need apply.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & Co., 160 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—MAN TO SELL GOODS ON STREET. Inquire basement, 121 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—1,000 RAILroad laborers for the Detroit & Bay City Road; wages $2 per day; fare free. Also, 200 for Michigan Central double track; 500 to go to Lake Superior; fare and board furnished to the work; 100 to work in saw-mills, at $28 to $35 per month and board; 50 for brickyards, 200 to work in a plaster mill, at $1.75 the year round. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 201 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL EVerywhere indispensable goods at 300 per cent profit. J. C. CO., 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR THE NORTHwestern Railroad; wages $2 to $2.50 per day. Good climate; company work; fare advanced, no fees. Agent goes out with men to-day. 2 teamsters, 10 men for city, and 50 for sawmill. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO LEAVE SURE TO-day for the Wisconsin Central & Northwestern, Sparta. Wages $2.50; rock and grading; plenty of station work; also 20 sawmill hands at $45 per month; free fare and fees. Apply at 59 West Randolph, and 73 West Kinzie. HENRY H. JORTH.

WANTED—AT NO. 155 NORTH CURTIS-ST., a steady young man to drive dray. Apply early this morning.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR THE Wisconsin Central Company; wages $2.25 and $2.50 per day; 500 for Northwestern; tunnel and rockmen, $2 to $2.50 per day; day, 75 teams and 200 men for the Chicago & Pacific, wages for teams $5.00 per day, laborers $2 per day. Fare and board furnished to all places. Apply to SNELL & SHAW'S offices, No. 73 West Madison-st., and 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY AT 81 WEST ADAMS-ST. Also family salesmen and women. J. C. CO.

WANTED—FOR LAKE SUPERIOR & NORTH Pacific Railroads, good laborers and spikers. Wages $2 [illegible]. Leave to-day at 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BARKEEPER AT 819 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE TEAM. A sober steady man can get steady work at good pay, no other need apply. Inquire of ILIFF & IRWIN, South Water-st., bet. Dearborn and State-sts., at new building this morning.

WANTED—THIS DAY 100 RAILROAD LABORers for the Detroit & Bay City Railroad. Wages $2.00 per day, board $4.00, free fare. Also want men for work in saw-mills, brick-yards, quarries, etc., at the highest wages paid. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 107 South Canal, up-stairs.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES $2.25 per day. Also 15 saw-mill hands at $35 per month and board; free fare; apply at Room 1, 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN and solicitor, to manage the city department of the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago. A liberal arrangement will be made. [illegible] forenoon, at Home Office, 78 and 80 West [illegible].

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply 280 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE boarding house, German or Norwegian preferred. Inquire at 131 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, in a family of three; will pay $4 per week. 745 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls can get situations without paying fees, if they call at 289 Division-st.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 262 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—GOOD WASHERS AND IRONERS at 291 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE care of a young baby; must furnish best city reference. Apply at Room 64, Central Union Block, between 11 a. m. and 12.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PANTRY GIRLS AT Wood's Hotel, 295 State-st. The Swede girl that called yesterday, please call again this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND WASHER woman for a small family; will give good wages. Inquire at 1439 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GERman, Swede or Norwegian cook, washer and ironer, at 546 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work in private boarding house. Good wages. Reference required. Call at 661 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE second girl, and one dining room girl. Good wages will be given. 128 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. Apply at 80 Davis-st., one block west of Western-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general housework, one who can cook, wash and iron. A comfortable home and good wages given. Apply before 11 at Room 7 Lind's Block, Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING. Apply early. ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a private family. Call at 373 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, AT 30 and 32 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WORK IN A restaurant. Call to-day at 3134 State-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES', 10 PECK-COURT, girls for families at Waukegan, Highland Park, and Winnetka; good wages; also girls for families in city.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, ONE well recommended. Apply at [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COOK FOR PRIVATE BOARDing-house, Hyde Park [illegible] wages, $3. Apply at 791 Burnside-st., this day. BUSHNELL.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF a young child. Apply at COOK & CHURCHILL'S, 369 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking, wash and iron in a small family, at 448 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO kitchen work in small private family at 1025 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 372 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR KITCHen work, one as second girl. References required. 30 Sixteenth-st., after 5 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR RESTAURant. First-class wages. E. M. HUTCHINSON, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY MIDdle-aged girl to attend to storework in a dyeing establishment, viz.: To attend to customers in taking in and giving out work, to the sewing and pressing of ladies' dresses, &c. Must come well recommended. One who understands and speaks German preferred. H. W. MOMBERGER, 480 South State-st., Fancy Steam Dye Works.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONers, [illegible] 314 West Randolph-st. The highest wages paid.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL SELL A HALF interest in my livery and sale business, to a party with money and reputation; object, to enlarge the business. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State sts.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE NICEST LITtle light manufacturing business in Chicago. Capital $00 to $1,200. Inquire basement, 122 Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with capital; first class business; profits unlimited. Call or address D. BOURGEOIS, 13 Park-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in the undertakers' business, to take an interest in and take charge of a business now established in the city. Address, for five days, K 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars, in an established business. I have a good stock of staple goods. Address M 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000; AN ACtive man in a safe, paying, manufacturing business in this city. Address U 60, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND window frames, sash and blinds, complete. Also door on frame, cheap. Apply at 35 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible],000 RED PRESSED BRICKS on dock just north of Madison-st. Bridge. W. B. SMITH & CO.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—4 ACRES OF LAND ON ELSTON-av., one block from Division-st. bridge, for business purposes. Apply on Wood-st., first house south of Mi[illegible]-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A FEW DAYS, 24 FEET ON Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, east [illegible], offered for lease on very favorable terms. [illegible] HENDERSON, 303 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR salesman; have had 8 years' experience [illegible]. Address CLARK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR PORter in any kind of business. Good references. Address M 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as drug clerk; has had several years experience; speaks German. Best of references. Address F 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLEsale house, by a young man who is quick in figures, understands bookkeeping, and can furnish good references; is not afraid of work. Address L 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for some good grocery house in this city, by a young man of 4 years' experience. Salary no object. Can furnish good references. Address E 31, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A PAINTER, GRAINer, and general workman wishes a job in some good paint shop. Address GRAINER, Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIAble man as blacksmith; competent to take charge of shop as foreman; had 10 years' experience on locomotive and stationary engine work, or will take a good job as journey work. Address R 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOREMAN CARpenter for first-class work. Reference if required. Address N 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, practical cutter; no objection to the country. Address CUTTER, 80 West Madison-st., care McIntyre & Richards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL builder as superintendent of works or in a builder's office; not afraid of work. Address U 70, Branch Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Swede), he has had several years experience, with steady and sober habits; good city references. Address, for three days, A. AN, 33 Milwaukee av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man as coachman or teamster, with city references. Address D 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a young man (American) who understands his business and is willing; good references. Address S 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS teamster, lumber yard preferred. Address U 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE to take care of horses and drive carriage. F 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scandinavian) as coachman in a first-class private family; satisfaction given or no pay. Address W 88, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman; has long experience; best of references. Address C 64, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman, where wife can do second work. Address J. PERCY, Tremont House.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, REliable, middle-aged man, to take care of an office and make himself generally useful, where there might be a horse and buggy; in town or suburbs. Address E 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, to work in store as porter, drive wagon, or any kind of employment that will be permanent; good reference. Apply or address T. KELLY, 63 and 67 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ATTORNEY OF 10 years' practice in New York, desires a position in a reputable law office in this city. Address ATTORNEY, 743 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (Scotch) is desirous of a situation on a farm, or gentleman's place; has a practical knowledge of the management of stock. Address N 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED young man as steward or head waiter in a private family or hotel. Address 481 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CONTRACTORS, builders, and others, you are hereby notified that I want employment of you, either as bookkeeper, timekeeper, receiving discharging, or in any capacity you may desire, where business qualifications are appreciated. Address K 26, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private boarding-house. Please call at 11 South Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a first-class private family; good references. Apply at No. 144 DeKoven-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do cooking in a private family. Call at 84 Whiting-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family where she will not be required to wash. Inquire at 119 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DINING-ROOM girl, or second work. The best of city reference. Please call at 216 West Tyler-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework for a small family. Address C, corner of Darmon-court and Blair-st., or Canalport-av. [illegible] private boarding-house.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, for a private family. Can be seen at No. 381 Leavitt-st., corner of Adams.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A BOARDing-house. Apply at 21 Carroll-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family, one who understands her business, and can claim references from her last employer. Address No. 13 Bunker-st., near Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; city references. Call at 183 N[illegible]-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. [illegible] Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF children, and sew, with an invalid lady, or would [illegible] 31 Wentworth-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AS housekeeper by a young lady thoroughly competent; terms moderate; a pleasant home desired. Call to-day at 49 Oak av., South Side.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY MORNING IN MADISON-ST. stage or getting out of same near bridge, business book; firm written on first page. Liberal reward paid for returning to 147 and 149 Dearborn-st.

LOST—$50 REWARD—TAKEN FROM ROOM 4, Central Union Block, a tin box, with the owner's name painted on, containing papers of no value to any one except himself. Any person who will return the same or will inform the owner where he can get it, will receive the above reward. No questions asked or trouble made.

FOUND—LAST FRIDAY, POCKETBOOK CONtaining a small lot of money; owner can have it by paying expenses, etc. W. L. CONSTANTINE, 488 South State-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN, ONE SORREL MARE, on the morning of the 22d, from the stable of Albert Tuell, at 909 West Madison-st. She was a bright sorrel, with white hind feet about 4 inches above fetlock. She was shod in front; saddle galls on both withers. Anyone delivering the mare I will pay $20 reward, or for the detection of the thief. ALBERT TUELL.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN FROM MOULDING [illegible], a Harland's brick yard, a black and white calf, a cow of [illegible] with calf [illegible] one of them has a brown spot on the belly. The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to their recovery at 18 Canal-st.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN FROM BARN AT 50 South Sheldon-st., a gold and rubber-mounted single harness, with letter "D" on blinders and martingale. $10 reward for conviction of thief. J. S. DOTTEN, 50 South Canal-st.

$100 REWARD—LOST, 3 HORSES FROM my premises on the North Branch, the 21st of July, afternoon, by breaking open the fence across the river, by a man, W. Reefsnider; 1 gray fleabitten mare; 1 black mare, has a scar on the near hind fetlock; 1 sorrel, two hind feet white; 1 3-year old black colt, star in forehead and one hind foot white. The above reward will be paid to any one bringing the horses back, or for competent notice to JOHN & J. BROUNSTEIN, 135 West Lake-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES—REGULAR AUCtion Sale of Buggies, Phaetons, etc., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at our sales room, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Attend our sales and save money. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—A COVERED PHAETON BUGGY, Willett's make, nearly new; can be seen at Silas Button's livery stable, 15 Franklin-st., before 9 o'clock mornings and after 4 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 4 HORSES, THE PROPerty of a farmer who has sold his farm; they are suitable for any business and must be sold. Apply at 121 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DELIVERY AND BUSIness wagon of the best material and workmanship, at R. MARTIN'S, corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, TEAM, wagon, and harness; can be seen at the carriage shop, 178 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BRICK YARD DUMP Carts with harness to match. Just the thing for Brick Yard men. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT 195 and 197 Lake-st.

I HAVE RECEIVED CAR LOAD SINGLE drivers, pole teams, and good workers. Those wanting good bargains will call early. Corner Twenty-third and State sts. M. C. WILBUR.

WANTED—ON TRIAL, A GOOD SOUND horse, suitable for buggy or delivery wagon; must be a bargain for cash. At 749 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE SET OF LIGHT DOUBLE harness; must be but little worn and in good repair. Address B 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SUITABLE WORK HORSE, FOR which I will pay cash, or part cash and balance in wood and coal. Apply at 112 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CHEST OF TOOLS, 150 PIECES, suitable for carpenter, cabinetmaker, or jobber; price $50, at 316 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAILROAD OUTFIT CONsisting of tents, all sizes, tools, cars, T rail, blankets, and camp utensils. Inquire at 223 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW BABCOCK FIRE EXTINguisher; price $60; can be had at a large discount. Address K 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 110 GALLONS SCOTCH Whiskey and 2 quarter casks of Otard's fine pale Cognac, in bond. Whiskey 25 over proof, brandy 13 over proof. Cash bids are requested. Must be sold. Address H. FERGUSON, 739 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SAFES—A NUMBER OF NEW, fire-proof safes, of third class manufacture, for sale at less than cost, to close them out and avoid removal. Apply to VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 236 Michigan-av., near Harrison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE lessons in telegraphing [illegible]. Terms must be moderate. Address, or call, M. A., [illegible] State-st.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. Four years' classical course, including Greek. Prizes received last year [illegible] direction of Dr. Dunn Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept. 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

WANTED—TEACHER, ONE WHO CAN GIVE instruction upon piano, and also teach arithmetic and writing. One who can board with family preferred. References required. Apply at 881 West Monroe-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. [illegible], State and United States Attorney, 89 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address F. D., Drawer 581, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 197.

POLITICAL.

(Continued from the First Page.)

their party interest by shielding the sins of a President not their representative. No! The Cincinnati candidate in the Presidential chair will not be in a situation to sin with impunity. Every serious error on his part will call forth the thunder of a hundred batteries, and he will have no household troops to cover him with their bodies. Let your imagination construct the very ideal of a President, and put him in his place,—even he would not sleep on a bed of roses. The Cincinnati candidate in the Presidential chair will have no party at his back, unless he wins the favor of the American people; and he can win that favor only by deserving it.

Thus the defeat of President Grant and the success of the Cincinnati movement will indeed be the first condition precedent of reform; for it will remove that thraldom which has made the National Capitol a whitewashing laundry; the impunity of misgovernment will be at an end; the voice of independent criticism will ring with refreshing freedom through the land and strike the ear of the highest; the truth will be heard in the White House as well as in the market place; those in power will become sensible again of their responsibilities, and the enlightened will of the people will be a power again in the Government.

Thus it will be, if, as his opponents pretend, Horace Greeley were weak or faithless enough to forget his professions. It may be said this would, in a certain sense, be a gain of a negative character only. No; it would be a positive gain of immense value. But is it true, as is asserted, that positive reforms may be as little expected under Greeley's Administration as under Grant's? Let us see. I am in favor of a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis. On that point I should have been glad to see the Cincinnati platform more clear and decided. It refers that question to the Congressional Districts, and Mr. Greeley declares, although a Protectionist himself, that he will strictly respect the will of the people as expressed through Congress. I will admit that the nomination of a pronounced Revenue-Reformer would have given a more vigorous impulse to that movement. But where is the reason why the friends of that reform cannot push their efforts with the same hope of success? Is not the prospect now that they will be stronger in the next Congress than they have been for the last 12 years, and does not the Cincinnati movement work powerfully in that direction? It may look curious, not to say absurd, that the chances of revenue reform should be promoted by a movement headed by one of the most pronounced Protectionists; but does not every body know that such is practically the fact? And do not those whose pockets are most profited by high protective duties ... the tariff reformer be wise enough to learn from his enemies. What does it mean that those protectionist associations of Pennsylvania, who revere pig-iron as their Supreme Being, turn against Horace Greeley, the former apostle of their economical creed, and seek refuge under the wings of the Grant party? What does it mean that every monopoly that sucks the blood of the people, kneels before the same shrine? The monopolists know what they are doing. They carry a sensitive instinct in their pockets. They are well aware that the movement of the people, although headed by a Protectionist, will tend to relieve the burdens of the people; and they are equally well aware that monopoly finds its surest and most natural bulwark in a party which is controlled by organized selfishness. Where, then, is the interest of those who have tariff reform at heart? Is it with that party, under whose banners the organized monopolies of the country have united, because they are certain to control it? Or is it not with that movement whose whole tendency is in their favor, no matter what the predilections of its Presidential candidate may be? Let them, then, go into the Congressional Districts and push their chances, instead of acting like a man who would rather starve than eat with a spoon he does not like.

I now come to a question of still greater importance, for it touches the moral tone and character of the Government, the reform of the Civil Service. Here again every fair-minded man knows what we have to expect from the re-election of President Grant. The very attempt that was made in his name, so ostentatious in its parade, and so well meant by the gentlemen who planned its programme, has been turned into a cruel mockery by the spirit pervading his Administration. The manner of its execution, which left the Civil Service a more servile political machine than it was ever before, stands there as conclusive proof that nothing is to be hoped from him but a policy that serves his interests, as he understands them. If that is called reform, it is reform backwards.

The opponents of Mr. Greeley assert that nothing better is to be expected from him. It might be said in reply that his long career as a journalist has been a continual war against corruption, and that, whatever they may say of his character, that low, grovelling, sordid selfishness, from which so much of the demoralization of our public service has sprung, is not in its composition. But I shall make no flattering promises for the Presidential candidate. I came very near doing so once, in good faith, for General Grant, and I have been sick of it ever since. I shall never do so again, whatever my private opinion of a candidate's good qualities may be. I prefer to let the candidate speak for himself.

Having the cause of Civil Service reform very earnestly at heart, I addressed this letter to Mr. Greeley:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In your letter of acceptance, you promise a thorough reform of the Civil Service in general terms. The question how the problem of Civil Service reform presents itself to your mind, is one of great interest; and I would suggest, if it be consistent with your views of propriety, that you give me such explanations as will put your intentions in this respect in a clear light. Truly yours, C. SCHURZ.

Here is Mr. Greeley's reply:

NEW YORK, July 8, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 26th ult. only reached me three days ago. I respond promptly as I may.

The problem of Civil Service Reform is rendered difficult by a misalliance between ... the Executive branches of our ... in their respective States ... tricts, dictating appointments and removals as interest or caprice may suggest. The President appoints at their bidding; they legislate in subserviency to his will, often in opposition to their own convictions. Unless all history is unmeaning, this confusion of Executive and Legislative responsibilities and functions could not fail to distemper and corrupt the politic.

I hold the eligibility of our Presidents to re-election the main source of this corruption. A President should be above the hope of future favor, the fear of alienating powerful, ambitious partisans. He should be the official chief, not of party, but of the Republic. He should dread nothing but the accusing voice of history and the inexorable judgment of God. He should fully realize and never forget that Congress in its own sphere is paramount and nowise amenable to his supervision, and that the heartiest good will to his administration is perfectly compatible with the most pointed dissent from his inculcations on the very gravest questions in finance or political economy.

"It is the first step that costs." Let it be settled that a President is not to be re-elected while in office, and Civil Service Reform is no longer difficult. He will need no organs, no ambitious defenders. He will naturally select his chief counsellors from among the ablest and wisest of his eminent fellow-citizens, regardless alike of the "shrieks of locality" and the suggestions of a selfish policy. He will have no interest to conciliate, no chief of a powerful clan to attach to his personal fortunes. He will be impelled to appoint, as none will deny that he should appoint, men of ripe experience in business and eminent mercantile capacity to collect, keep, and disburse the revenue, instead of dexterous manipulators of primary meetings and skilful traffickers in delegates to nominating conventions. He will thus transform the Civil Service of the country from a party machine into a business establishment. No longer an aspirant to place, the President will naturally aim to merit and secure the approbation of the entire people, but especially of the eminently wise and good.

As to the machinery of Boards of Examiners, &c., whereby the details of Civil Service reform are to be matured and perfected, I defer to the judgment of a Congress unperverted by the adulterous commerce in legislation and appointments, which I have already exposed and reprehended. Up to this time our experience of the doings of Boards in this direction has not been encouraging; and this, I am confident, is not the fault of the gentlemen who have tried to serve the public as Commissioners. In so far as they may have failed, the causes of their ill success must be extrinsic. Had they been accorded a fairer field, I am sure they would have wrought to better purpose. A thinker has observed that the spirit in which we work is the chief matter; and we can never achieve Civil Service Reform until the interests which demand shall be more potent in our public counsels than those which resist even while assuming to favor it. That this consummation is not distant, I fervently trust; meantime thanking you for your earnest and effective labors to this end, I remain yours.

HORACE GREELEY.

Here, then, Mr. Greeley stands distinctly pledged to the following practical points: To construct a Cabinet, not of mere clerks, or personal favorites, or political wire-pullers, but of statesmen; to abolish the traffic in offices between Congress and the Executive; to select for public position, not political minions or tools, but men of integrity, experience, and business capacity; to transform the Civil Service of the country from a political machine into a business establishment. These things the President can do himself. The enactment of a law permanently regulating the Civil Service remains, of course, with Congress. Well the programme thus laid down means the practical reform of the civil service, as I understand it. As the abandonment of such pledges by him who made them would be inextinguishable disgrace, so their faithful execution will be an invaluable blessing to the country, and solemnly renouncing the prospect of a re-election, what other interest or ambition should he have than to leave, at the self-imposed close of his official career, an honored name behind him? As for myself, any Administration continuing the abuses which now prevail, would, in that respect, have my determined opposition, for whatever my course in this campaign may be, I was a free man yesterday, I am a free man to-day, and shall be a free man to-morrow. But the man who knows he was not my favorite choice as a candidate, and that nothing attaches me to his fortunes but my belief in his honest desire and his great ability and opportunities to do good, may be assured that in every effort to carry out the programme here laid down I, as well as the many sober men who think as I do, will stand faithfully and resolutely by his side, with active support and co-operation. I know there are Reformers who say that, because the results of the Cincinnati Convention did not come up to their standard, it is now best to let things run in their old grooves; to permit existing evils to develop themselves until they become so bad that people will see the necessity of doing the very best thing to correct them. I esteem the motives and character of some of those who say so, but I cannot accept their judgment. The theory that the greater the evils, the more violent the reaction, the greater, also, the permanent improvement which that reaction will produce, is historically false. It is especially false when applied to an evil as we now contemplate, consisting in a system of policy which subjugates great political organizations to selfish interest, turns men into machines, and deprives them of the elements of self-respect. The longer such a system prevails, the more it will demoralize the popular conscience, and the less the chances of true reform. Well, great reform is not a matter of general principle and theory only, but, to a great extent, of practical details. The true friend of reform will not content himself by waiting for great occasions, and until the public mind has reached a level sufficiently high. He will not at once throw down his gun when he meets a reverse, but he will watch every possibility that presents itself. He will put his knife into every crevice he can find; he will endeavor to develop every opportunity he can lay his hand on, thus to accomplish step by step what cannot always be accomplished at a bound and with a grand flourish of trumpets. This is what I conceive to be the duty of every true friend of reform. This I consider my duty. I shall, therefore, not lose myself on that superlative height of criticism, proud as that endeavor may be, from which the practical struggles of facts and ideas are lost sight of. I want to accomplish good results, and, therefore, stand where I am. I see an opportunity before me to gain a step in the right direction, and if I can aid in successfully developing it, I shall feel that I have done some service to my country. And now, finally, I approach a subject of still higher importance to us all. Seven years have elapsed since the close of the civil war. No thinking man can have watched the progress of things in the South without having gathered instructive experience. It must have become clear to all of us that the development of the new order of society there cannot be secured wholly by an extraneous pressure, which would involve a change in the nature of our institutions, but must ultimately be left to the workings of local self-government. Two things are now settled and evident. First, that the equality of rights, irrespective of race or color, the enfranchisement of the emancipated class, which sprung, as a legal necessity, from the great revolution, and which stands embodied in the Constitution of the Republic, is an irreversible fact. Every sane man recognizes that there are certainly but few individuals in the South who close their eyes against it. The other thing is, that the rule of the unprincipled and rapacious leaders at the head of the colored population has resulted in the Government of corruption and plunder, and gives no promise of improvement. I do not throw the blame on the colored people, who entered the political field without experience and without understanding of their true interests; and, more than once, I publicly expressed the opinion that much of the mischief might have been averted had the Southern whites, at the start, instead of leaving the field to unscrupulous adventurers, won for themselves the confidence of the colored people by assuring to them in good faith the security of their new rights. However that may be, the result is known. In some States the carpet-bag Governments have already broken down, and in others they cannot much longer endure. They have made it inevitable that, in most, if not all, of them the control of local affairs should presently fall into the hands of those classes which, to a great extent, stood arrayed against us during the civil war. It cannot be avoided unless you adopt a system of interference which will subvert the most essential principles. In a great measure the task should be confined to developing the new order of things. It must be our dearest wish, as it is our highest interest, that the task be well performed, and we should assiduously bring to bear upon them all the moral influence within our reach to make them do it. Are they ready to receive such influences in the right spirit? Southern society has been gradually undergoing a change. The old political leaders who brought on secession, and ... to their old creeds, are dropping by the wayside. The young element which has gone through the practical school of the war, is coming to the front. They know that something has happened. They know that this decision cannot be overthrown again, and that it would be foolish to squander their time in trying. They know that they have lost efforts behind; that they have a life before them which can be made useful. They are leaving in the rear their old leaders, who are still groping among the ruins of the past, and they begin to stand upon their own feet. They are inclined to march forward to develop the opportunities of the new order of things. They are capable of a new, honorable, and patriotic ambition, for they feel that this is, after all, their country, and that their fortunes are bound up in this, our common republic. They want to be recognized as American citizens again,—in the possession of an American citizen's rights. This is the Young South which is lifting up its head. It is not this class in which you find the forlorn dreamers who speak of overturning all that has been accomplished by the war. They have consigned the old dreamers to the last ditch. It is not from this class that the miserable men are recruited, who, in Ku-Klux garb, some time ago inflicted the country. The young is to make the late rebel States members of this Union again, in the best sense of the word. I speak with confidence of this, for I know it to be true. I have seen many of them, and well sounded their leading spirits. They need only to be taken by the hand, as friends, to be led on in the right direction. You ask me if they are all well disposed why did they not step into the Republican party? I have already told you, because the Republican party repelled them. The Republican party appeared to them locally in the shape of the misrule and robbery of the carpet-bag Governments, and they saw its national influence support that misrule for partisan ends. It maintained, beyond all pretence of necessity, a system of political disabilities which excluded from the management of public affairs a large and influential class of men in the South, virtually telling them that their co-operation was not thus wanted. Certainly co-operation was not invited. Such treatment could bring forth nothing but mistrust and resentment. But when and where have they repelled the hand that was tendered to them in a spirit of cordiality? A year ago, I spoke at Nashville to a large gathering composed of such men. I spoke to them, not flattering their prejudices or tickling their pride, but unsparingly laying bare to their eyes their past actions, present situation, and future ... covered with the names of hundreds of Confederate soldiers, an address was presented to me, speaking language like this: "We pledge you that we have a faith, which no words can express, in the sublime significance, mission, and destiny of the American Republic; that we honor and revere the National flag as the assured herald of the day when all the races of men, of all ranks and conditions, will be redeemed and delivered from all species of political and mental thralldom. We wish to turn our backs on all sectional parties and on all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and to ally ourselves with any party that will be animated with the spirit of civil and religious toleration; broad and elevated patriotism, not bounded by State lines, and inspired with pride and an abiding faith in the genius of free institutions." Such were their words, and not words of empty sound, for, a few days afterward, some of the same men went out to suppress a Ku-Klux disturbance in a neighboring county, and to bring the guilty party to justice. What does it mean that the same class hailed with delight the Cincinnati movement, ... that, as is reported, ... Does it mean that they still cling to ... prejudices, and still dream of a reaction? Do they not know, as well as you, that Horace Greeley has all his life been the fiercest antagonist of those prejudices, and even went so far as to advocate measures for the protection of the loyalists and colored people in the South, which alarmed us by their unconstitutionality. They know it well. They know that the man they want to make President will not give up the life-long convictions which once made them his enemies; but they know also that he was one of the first who stretched out the hand of reconciliation, one of the first to plead for right and justice against the scandalous robberies and oppression of their carpet-bag Governments. No. Their attitude is fully understood. They are tired of marching in the rear of the times. They want to break loose from the past, and turn their faces full to the future. They want to bury the questions of difference which once separated us, and to solve with us the problems we have in common. They want to be full citizens of our new Union, and march forward with us to a common destiny. Thus they stretch out their hands over the bloody chasm to grasp those that meet them, and to give bond for the sincerity of their intentions. They are now ready to elect as President a man who has been the fiercest opponent of the old social order they have been fighting for, the staunchest champion of the new order they have been struggling against; but, at the same time, the representative of generous reconciliation, of rational feeling. Can you repel that hand thus stretched to you? Will you refuse the word of friendly encouragement which would ripen this promise into patriotic action? Can you throw away so certain a chance to open to your counsel and patriotic spirit to the hearts of your late enemies? Will the people of the North coldly tell them, We will have nothing to do with you. We care for partisan power, and not for your friendship and well doing? Are there dissatisfied Liberals who will tell them, well, we would have taken you by the hand had the Cincinnati Convention nominated this or that man, but now you will have to submit for another four years, and we may, then, perhaps be able to do something for you.

Fellow citizens of the North, is it possible, at a moment when joy of national reconciliation, a reconciliation on the ground of all you fought for, may illume the whole Republic, if you but will it? Is it possible that you should think of things small and paltry by the side of so great a consummation. Is it not clear to you that in reconciliation you will find the best, nay the only safe guarantee for future peace and harmonious progress, and that ... can never hope successfully to solve the old and greater problems pressing upon us until this one is disposed of? Have you considered what the consequences will be if you throw those, who now approach you with warm hearts and patriotic intent, back into a sullen despondency, a despondency which must spring from the belief that whatever evidence they may give of good-will it will be rejected? Honest Republicans, are you still troubled by doubt? Do you still ask: Will it be safe to trust them? A journal of this city addressed the question to me, how the colored people of the South would be protected by legislation, if in consequence of this movement, the majority in Congress should change. I will answer: We had the same movement in this State. The majority in the Legislature did change, and how were the colored population of Missouri then protected by legislation. No legislation was needed to protect them. They were amply protected by the spirit of the people as it issued from that movement. I remember the predictions that were made then to frighten us, that the red handed rebel would rise up again in bloody ferocity and make it impossible for Union men and colored people to live in some parts of this State. Well, the people of Missouri were not frightened. They did thrust. They clasped hands over the bloody chasm in 1870. Their trust was not in vain. The rebels were enfranchised; they became not only voters but good citizens again. The rights even of the lowliest among us are more secure and sacred than ever, and we have lived as friends and brothers since. Here it is history. Let the American people profit by the lesson. Look at the South to-day. Is not the Liberal movement, leading old enemies together in friendship, and inspiring all hearts with new hope? Is it not already doing more to prevent disorder and violence than penal laws and violence could do? If you want the peace of Missouri everywhere, let her example of hearty reconciliation be everywhere followed.

Again, Republicans, you ask me, Shall we not be swallowed up by the old Democratic party with Horace Greeley for the Presidency, and the Cincinnati platform as its creed? Do you recognize the old Democratic party? I suspect it does not recognize itself? Do you fear to be swallowed by that old Democratic party? Why the Democratic party has been swallowed up itself by the new era. Nobody need fear that it would lead him from the Republican into the Democratic camp, for I do not intend to go there myself; and, unless I greatly mistake the tendency of the times, the day is not very far off when there will be but little of an old Republican camp to go from, and but little of an old Democratic camp to go to. This period is pregnant with new formations, which need but the electric spark of opportunity to spring into shape. This is the time of independent action, and those who think as I do will not, after having shaken off the shackles of one old party, take up in their limbs the shackles of another. No party can do what the Democratic party has done without dropping its historical identity. I honor the patriotism of the men who achieved so tremendous a revolution, and in the great work before us I hail with joy and cordiality their alliance. But the party that has done this cannot return to its old grooves. It is impossible. The first attempt would shiver it to atoms. No, Republicans, let no such fears disturb you. The result of this movement must be a non-partisan Administration, which, in itself, will be of the greatest blessing to this country, and all men of my way of thinking will devote their best efforts to that end.

What, then, can hold you back? Is party fealty so strong, is party service so sweet, is party triumph so sacred, that you should know no higher duty? And you who would have joined this movement had it met your highest expectations, are your disappointments so all-absorbing that you can neither see the evils of which we now may rid ourselves, nor appreciate the greatest opportunities for good which invite? Be careful that the response you give be worthy of patriotic citizens.

I shall now take leave of you, commending what I have said to your candid consideration. As for me, I have faith in the spirit and good sense of the American people. They feel instinctively that they have arrived at a turning point,—that they have to elect between that torpid submission to narrow-minded party rule, which, like the dry-rot, deadens the body politic, and free, fresh, stimulating contests of opinion, which will embrace the whole people once more with a healthy progressive influence. It is the choice between stagnation and movement. I trust that the revolution which has begun will neither go back nor stop. Let those who want to serve the cause of free Government throw themselves resolutely into the waves with the courageous confidence that the genius of the American Republic will lead to a happy issue.

GREELEY AND BROWN RATIFICATION MEETING IN DETROIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—The Greeley and Brown ratification meeting at the Opera House, to-night, was addressed by ex-Governor Blair, ex-Governor Robert McClelland, and Hon. Duncan Stewart, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Detroit. The immense Opera House was packed, and fully 2,000 people were unable to gain admittance. Ex-Governor McClelland's address was brief, but powerful, in which he stated the reason why he, a standing Democrat of thirty years, supported Horace Greeley, a life-long opponent. The principal reason was because he was an honest man on a sound platform. He fully accepted the Constitutional amendments as the Democratic party, and all honest Democrats would co-operate with honest Republicans for a general reform.

Ex-Governor Blair followed in a powerful speech of nearly a hour and a half, in which he commanded the close attention of the immense audience, which greeted him and his telling points with repeated cheers. He ... reviewed the issues leading to the war, and rejoiced to see that its cause being removed, honest men could now unite in common cause for honest and frugal government, and walk once more the paths of peace. His arraignment of Grant's Administration was scathing and bitter, and his statement of the Chorpening and other frauds perpetrated by men who retain the confidence and ... of President Grant was a clear and comprehensive one, and produced a decided sensation. He ... to the State Rights plank in the Chicago platform, on which Abraham Lincoln was first elected, and which the Republican party had ... and charged that the Republican party had drifted from its ancient moorings as to that subject. He charged that fealty to Grant was the watchword and test of loyalty to the Republican party, and that pure and honest Government could only be secured by the election of Horace Greeley.

The enthusiasm was unbounded, and the meeting is considered the most successful and significant political one held in Detroit.

The speech of Hon. Duncan Stewart closed the meeting, and the audience dispersed with nine cheers for Greeley and Reform.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE RESIGN AND DECLARE FOR GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Wallace Tappan, of Syracuse, of the Republican State Committee, is the third member of that Committee to formally resign and go over to Greeley, the others being Messrs. Rockwell and Taber. Three other members of the Committee, General E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence; D. D. S. Brown, of Monroe, and Henry C. Lake, of Chautauqua, have been displaced from the Committee, without any resignation, because they announced their intention of supporting Greeley. The following is a part of Mr. Tappan's letter: "No one who knows Horace Greeley can doubt his integrity, his intelligence, his general political knowledge, his sincere motives, his great efforts in behalf of reform, and his unflinching advocacy of that which he claims to be right. No honest man can or dare charge that he is corrupt, that he ever took a bribe, that he ever lent himself to base men or base schemes. His principles are very much above the standard of those possessed by the present incumbent of the White House, politically and socially."

CASSIUS M. CLAY IN INDIANA.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 22.—Cassius M. Clay, the Kentucky orator addressed an immense and enthusiastic audience of Liberal Republicans and Democrats in this city, this evening, 5,000 persons being present. His speech was delivered in ... style, and created great enthusiasm. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to men of all parties to unite upon a common basis of equal rights to all men.

Bayless W. Hanna, Attorney General of Indiana, spoke for a short time, holding the immense audience spell-bound with his eloquence. He was followed by Captain ..., of Kentucky, an ex-soldier and a Liberal Republican, in a speech of considerable length. His pointed arguments which were enthusiastically received ... The meeting adjourned at a late hour, with three rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown, Thomas A. Hendricks, and Cassius M. Clay.

COLORED GRANT KU KLUX HELD TO BAIL.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 22.—The ... colored Greeley Republicans for ... cases were tried to-day, ... Marshal from the parties were convicted and committed in heavy bonds. Their bonds were ... by Supervisor Perry, Collector Young, United States Commissioner A. W. Shaffer, and eight more leading politicians. It is believed many more warrants will be issued, to-day, for the arrest of alleged conspirators in the Cross case.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 22.—An immense Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held here to-night, at which resolutions indorsing the Liberal Republican nominations and the action of the Baltimore Convention were unanimously adopted. Large numbers of colored men participated.

SENATOR SUMNER DECLARES IN FAVOR OF GREELEY & BROWN.

BOSTON, July 22.—A special despatch from Washington to the *Traveller* states that Mr. Sumner has written a letter to Gardner Brewer, of Boston, coming out in favor of Greeley and Brown, and against Grant strongly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Fred. Douglass, John M. Langston, and other colored speakers, are to make speeches in Richmond, on the 24th inst., in behalf of Grant and Wilson, and will thence go to North Carolina on similar business.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The Young Men's Jackson Association, of this city, which, prior to the Baltimore Convention, declared in favor of a straight ticket, held a meeting, this evening, and unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing Greeley and Brown.

JACKSON, Miss., July 22.—The Executive Committee of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans will meet in this city on the 12th of August, when an understanding as to the conduct of the canvass will be had.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Riotous Conduct of Strikers at Williamsport, Pa.—The Military Called.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 22.—The strike of the mill workmen in this city has assumed a serious phase. The strikers assembled about 10 o'clock this morning and moved to the upper mill yards, at the mill of Filbert & Otto. The police were drawn up in line to protect the place. The crowd assailed them with brickbats, broke through the line and went into the mill. From there they went through all the mills, the men who were at work fleeing through the lumber piles for their lives. Several fights occurred, and many men were pounded. One boy was struck with a handspike by a foreman of a mill and seriously wounded. Four policemen were seriously wounded. The strikers then moved to the mills below the city, closing those which were at work. The military have been called out, and are now parading the streets. The greatest excitement prevails. The strikers will meet to-morrow morning at half-past 9. Some shooting occurred at about 7 o'clock this evening, but it was not of a serious character.

INDIANA.

The Durgin Trial—Run Over and Killed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, July 22.—To-day was the fifth of the Durgin embezzlement trial. Three important points were decided by the Court, to-day, against the prisoner, and as they were important features in the line of defence, Durgin's chances for acquittal are considered hopeless. The rulings of the Court were: First, that the Fort Wayne Building and Loan Association was such a corporation as came within the statute of embezzlement; second, that, although the title of the office held by Durgin was Secretary, he was such an agent as came within the statute; third, witnesses for the prosecution should be heard. Important witnesses on the part of the State were examined, among them Postmaster ..., Durgin's chief.

A watchman on the Pittsburgh ... Railroad, a few miles east of here, was run over and killed by a passenger train last night.

OHIO.

Assault and Robbery—Threatened Lynching—The French Band in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—At Sidney, Ohio, yesterday morning, an unknown man, covered with blood, was brought into town, who, after recovering consciousness and gaining strength to speak, said his name was Fear, of Vandalia, O.; that on Saturday night he was robbed of $400 and beaten, and that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wickers were the men who robbed him. They were brought to him and identified, then thrown into jail. Vengeance was threatened, and it was with difficulty that they were saved. The prospect of the man's recovery saved the prisoners.

The French band arrived at noon, and were formally received by Mayor Davis, at the Gibson House.

Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DRESDEN, O., July 22.—A. Kerayd & Brown's saw and planing mill, and J. R. Brown & Co.'s furniture shop were entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The fire spread with such rapidity that nothing could be saved, as the entire building was in flames in ten minutes after the first alarm. The fire originated in the boiler room from shavings. Loss $7,000 to $10,000. No insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—This evening a fire broke out in the building occupied by John J. Potter & Co., book publishers, causing a loss of $30,000.

OMAHA, Neb., July 22.—A disastrous fire occurred at Nebraska City last night, destroying Morton's Block, with the Post Office, Midland Pacific Railroad, and Great Western Telegraph offices, N. S. Harding's bookstore, the photograph gallery of A. M. Smith, and several other offices. The fire was caused by lightning.

FOREIGN.

Marshal McMahon to Be President Thiers' Successor.

The Recent Attempt to Assassinate the King of Spain.

Proceedings in the International Prison Congress.

The Japanese Fast Adopting the Boss Tweed School of Civilization.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A Paris letter to the *World* says it may be reliably asserted that Marshal McMahon has consented to accept the Presidency of France if Thiers resigns or dies.

Trade is stagnant in Paris. Thousands of shops are closed and for rent, and a momentary crisis reigns.

Many of Thiers' old friends are deserting him.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Paris correspondence of July 8 asserts that Marshal McMahon and wife appeared at President Thiers' last reception, in order to silence rumors that a great conspiracy was on foot to overthrow Thiers, and form a Government with McMahon as Chief Executive and President of the Council. At the same reception, M. Thiers was surrounded by many members of the Left, and one of them, in the name of the Left, thanked him for the efforts he had made to free the country from the Germans. M. Thiers, greatly excited, made no reply, but pressed the speakers' hand warmly and for a long time. The same correspondent says Marshal McMahon has agreed (I believe you may rely on his statement as true) to accept the place of President if M. Thiers resigns or dies. It is possible that he has insisted that a general election shall take place soon afterward, that the nation may express its opinion, but elections here are a little more than a mere form, as the people generally vote for the Government.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 22.—A large sum of money was found on one of the prisoners engaged in the attempted assassination of their Majesties, and it is believed that the assassins were hired instruments of a political conspiracy. Previous to the attack the King had been warned anonymously that his life was in danger. At the time of the attack a sharp engagement occurred between the would be assassins, the police and the King's escort. His Majesty himself was anxious to participate, but was prevented. It is believed that the parties arrested are the same who assassinated General Prim.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 22.—The steamers Wisconsin, City of London, Italy, American, Silesia, Syeri, and ... have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 22.—English mail advices say that Judge Keagh went to Longford to open court, July 10. He was with ... brother, Captain Keagh, Stipendiary Magistrate. There was a detachment of police at the railroad station. In the vicinity of each station on the route there were armed police on watch. The train was preceded by a pilot engine and two carriages filled with soldiers. Outside of the station at Longford a strong force of armed police and hussars was mustered around the high sheriff's carriage. Their lordships were received by the high sheriff on the platform, to which the public were not admitted. One shop-keeper hung out of a window some black drapery. The streets were crowded, but there was no other demonstration made.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.—At the last English advices the International Prison Congress was still in the early stages of debate. On the evening of July 9 the English Commissioner gave a reception to the foreign delegates, at which the Prince of Wales was present as an invited guest. At the session of the Congress, July 11, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of the United States remarked that she would say one word about the rehabilitation of her own sex, and that she could wish that the technical and unjust phrase, "the fallen woman," should be struck out of the deliberations of such a body as this Congress. All who had sinned might be considered fallen, and she must beg them to remember that every woman who was so stigmatised ... associated with and represented another fallen human being, who was an accomplice, and who was not ... she was, liable to be held up to human scorn. [Long and continued applause.]

LONDON, July 22.—The excessive heat of the past three or four weeks was succeeded last night by a heavy thunder-storm, which has greatly cooled the air. The potato disease has again made its appearance.

GENEVA, ... —The Board of Arbitration reassembled this afternoon, about 1 o'clock. After remaining in session until 4 it adjourned until to-morrow.

The claims for damages caused by the vessels Boston, Sallie, Jeff Davis, Joy, and Music have been dismissed by the Arbitration. The demurrer of Great Britain concerning the other vessels is overruled. The case of the Florida was concluded to-day. The decision, it is believed, awards $2,000,000 damages for her depredations. The Board took up the case of the Alabama to-day.

JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Despatches from Rear Admiral Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic fleet, dated Yokohama, June 18, state that the Admiral had had an audience with the Tenno, who expressed himself as much pleased with the reports he had received from the Embassy in America.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.—According to letters just received from Japan, that country is making progress in reaching the American grade of civilization. About three-fourths of the narrow gauge railroad from Yokohama to Yeddo, a distance of 17 miles, has been finished, and has cost already over $130,000 a mile. Nobody knows where the money has gone to, and the railroad, like the New York Court House, is waiting for fresh appropriations.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN INTERESTING BIT OF WAR HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Among the documents contained in the rebel archives, recently purchased by the Government, is the report of Jacob Thompson, who was the rebel agent in Canada, and who had charge of the organization of the rebel incendiary parties which visited some of the Northern cities, and who, indeed, had charge of all the work attempted by the Confederacy in the Northern and Western States. The report was made to Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State, and was dated in December, 1864. The marks in Benjamin's handwriting show that it was received early in 1865. It is said to be one of the most interesting and important papers among the documents, and it is expected that the Grant party will publish it for political effect, and to injure certain men now acting with the Greeley party. The report, so far as known, does not mention Mr. Greeley's name except once, where it is referred to in connection with the failure of the Niagara negotiations. A detailed account of the Western Copperhead organization, known as the Sons of Liberty, is given, and a statement of the efforts of Thompson to organize a rebel uprising in the States of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Missouri. It also refers to the organization of the peace meeting in order to arouse the popular heart. Days were set apart for the uprising; arms were distributed, steamboats purchased, and all things ready. Thompson explains why the uprising was postponed until after the Democratic Convention which nominated McClellan, and why it was finally abandoned. It seems that its failure was due to a very prominent politician in Indiana, who was a candidate for office, and thought the movement would injure his chances for success. He therefore threatened to betray the whole plot to the Government unless it was at once abandoned. After this organization was abandoned, a new one was started which was under something like military discipline, the object of which was to resist the draft. A full account is given of the plot to release the rebel prisoners ... and of the attempt to seize the United States steamer Michigan, and the names of the agents and confederates are given. It shows to whom money was furnished to commit certain crimes, such as burning the cities of New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis; shows that the rebels during the war communicated with their agents in the North through the New York *News*, and much other history heretofore concealed. The report unhesitatingly says that the plots to burn the Northern cities would have succeeded but for the foolish experiments with Greek fire.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Advices from the South Atlantic Squadron report all well.

CABINET MEETING.

The President will reach Washington on the early train to-morrow morning, and there will be a Cabinet meeting at noon. Notices are being sent to the members of the Cabinet in Washington announcing this fact. It is not definitely known how long the President will remain in the city, but he will be here for two or three days.

SPOTTED TAIL & CO.

General Smith arrived here, to-day, in charge of about twenty Indians, including the famous Spotted Tail. They will have an interview with the Secretary of the Interior, and probably with the President, within a day or two.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

William McGarrahan having brought suit before the District Court of California for the recovery of the New Idria Mines, Colonel Hastings, Commissioner for California, has just concluded the taking of testimony for the defendant. The evidence was to show the patent was never executed, but suspended, and is to be used in the suit.

THE INDIANS.

Agent Adams, of the Los Pinos Indian Agency in Colorado, reports to the Indian Bureau under date of July 1, that the rumors that the Indians are preparing for hostilities are without any foundation whatever. The Utes are perfectly quiet, and the number at the Agency has been steadily increasing at the rate of ten lodges per day.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The only stocks not intensely dull to-day are Pacific Mail, Erie, and Wabash. The first named has been feverish. Erie has advanced from 53½ to 55¼ on the re-publication of the good intentions of the new Board. Wabash has been strong at 75@75½. The *Post* says: "It has been intimated that there will be a contest for the control of the Company at the next election. Our information, which is entirely trustworthy, is that there will be no contest, for the simple reason that the Canada Southern people already own a majority of Wabash stock, and they will make Wabash, with its 600 miles of its own and 212 miles of leased road, a tributary or feeder to the Canada Southern, connecting with it at Toledo, and thereby practically making the Canada Southern extend from Buffalo to St. Louis and other important Western railroad centres." The market closed strong.

MONEY.

The week opens on an extremely easy money market, the current operations at the Stock Exchange being insufficient to employ all money offering. The ruling rate on demand loans is 3 per cent, exceptional rates being 2½ and 4.

In the market for commercial paper free sales of prime short date are reported, while there is less disposition to take long-date paper. The rates are as follows: Prime 60 days, 5½@6 per cent; three months, 7@7 per cent; four months, 7@7½ per cent; 6 months, 7 per cent and upwards. There is general expectation that when the money market changes this autumn the change will be violent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

very dull, with a reduction in asking rates.

GOLD

dull at 114¼@114⅛, with most of the business at 114¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101½@102; Union Pacific firsts, 92@92½; land grants, 81@82; incomes, 80@81½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour is fair. Fresh ground steady; medium and better grades more active; good superfine in fair demand and steady. At the close the market was dull and quiet, but steady. There is some milling demand for winter, and the supply light. The market closes firmer and quiet, the inquiry being mainly for export.

PORK

more active and closes steady.

To the Associated Press.

SWISS INDEPENDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The celebration of Swiss independence, to-day, was enthusiastic. The Newark, New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey societies, numbering 1,300 men, with 200 guests from Buffalo, Troy, Baltimore, and other cities, proceeded to Jones' Wood, where the festivities consisted of addresses, prize shooting, singing, and dancing, as well as a spectacle representing a Swiss marriage in the seventeenth century.

THE MARBLE CUTTERS' STRIKE.

The marble cutters entered upon the ninth week of the strike with little prospect of success, and as little of speedy surrender. The marble polishers are ready to resume work on the old system, but are unable, their work being dependent upon the cutters.

THE FIRST FROST.

There was a slight frost in some parts of New York last night.

ILLINOIS.

Mayhem—Rain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, July 22.—At a picnic in the township of Demmick, yesterday afternoon, an Englishman and an Irishman, of this city, got into a fight, during which the former bit the latter's under lip off.

Much rain has fallen within the last twenty-four hours, and the weather has changed from hot to chilly.

ARKANSAS.

The Pope County Disturbances—Homicides.

LITTLE ROCK, July 22.—Arms were sent by the Governor to Pope County on Saturday to arm a company of militia. About one hundred of the latter were reported to be camped near Devere yesterday, and the Sheriff and friends charged with the late killing are with them.

Benton Brodie, a well known citizen below here on the river, was shot and killed by an employe this morning.

An insane man killed a blind man and inmate of the County Poor House with an axe, this evening.

MIDNIGHT RUFFIANISM.

Two Men Shot and Seriously Wounded at the Corner of Blue Island Avenue and Harrison Street.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, two Englishmen named George Alderson and James Smith were shot and seriously wounded, at the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets. They had been in Fred. Firnhaber's saloon, in the basement, at the above corner, and were singing so loudly there as to attract quite a large crowd on the sidewalk above. The proprietor of the place endeavored to eject them, and succeeded in getting one of them on the stairs and the other to the door. Immediately afterwards, some persons in the crowd, supposed to be Blue Island avenue roughs and thieves, commenced firing revolvers into the saloon. The first two shots struck Alderson and Smith, the former being injured in the right hip, and the latter in precisely the same position in the left hip. The wounds, though severe, will not prove fatal. No arrests were made, as the crowd on the sidewalk rapidly dispersed as soon as the shots were fired, and before the policemen on the beat could reach the scene of excitement. A doctor living in the neighborhood attended the wounded men, and they were afterward conveyed to their homes.

Court Circular.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 22.—President Grant left this evening for Washington, to attend to official business.

Elegant Journalism.

Justin McCarthy in the New York Mail.

Apropos of gentility, let me remark that we are all growing tremendously genteel in journalism and literature here. The style of the writing in our daily papers is often something fearful and wonderful to contemplate. If a man is sent to describe the Derby or the boatrace, or anything of the kind, he writes as if he were another Lothair, as if Belgravia had been his cradle, and the House of Lords his evening lounge. He shows with easy grace his familiarity with the most select and fashionable clubs; tales of dinners and wines, in the tones of a Lucullus; is obviously acquainted with the very newest and most expensive whims of Belgravia society; and, in fact, fills you as you read with wonder how so splendid a creature can condescend to write so much per column for the daily papers.

The oddity of the thing is, that the cheaper and more popular a paper, the more it goes in for this sort of business. It has become the very vice of our daily journalism. I suppose it impresses the public. I dare say it would impress me, too, very powerfully, if I were not occasionally able to have a glimpse behind the scenes. When one knows who are the tremendous swells who do the work the effect is naturally less imposing. I can't believe in the exclusive clubs and noble salons, and the little dinners with Dukes, and all the rest of it, because, unluckily, I know my friends who write. I am like Abon Hassan's mother in the "Arabian Nights." It was in vain her son protested he was the Caliph of Bagdad—he couldn't convince her of that, because she knew he was nothing of the sort.

So the splendid ways of the journals do not greatly impress me; but I believe they do take the public and do pay. In fact, our literature has undergone a reaction, and from the affectation of Bohemianism we have passed into that of Belgravianism. When first I came to London and knew anything of young authors and journalists I used to see that many steady, honest, sober fellows as ever you could find were delighted to put on airs of tremendous dissipation, and write like men who reveled in social outlawry. Now we go to the other extreme; and decent fellows who live becomingly and happily modest, middle-class lives must write as if they dined every day in Belgrave square, and flirted every evening with the daughters of Coutts. All affectation, I suppose, is bad in a moral and artistic point of view, but I think somehow the Belgravianism seems meaner than the Bohemianism. Some of our writers here, under the influence of the present whimsy, remind me a good deal of children who put paper hats on their heads and take swords of lath in their hands and play at being Generals and Kings.

Dress.

From the Golden Age.

Mr. Greeley's dress gets abundant mention, and Mark Twain's amusing picture of the great editor standing at the glass and trying for half an hour to tie his neck-handkerchief so that it shall look the most slovenly, and another half hour in making dents in his hat, is likely to go down to posterity as a veritable portrait of a man whose chief business it has never been to wear clothes. But other eminent men have dressed miserably. Fox set the fashion of slovenliness in attire, until it became almost disreputable in England to dress handsomely, until Beau Brummell turned the heads of half of London by his exquisite make-up. Oliver Goldsmith went to be ordained in red plush breeches. Daniel Webster went to Dartmouth College to be matriculated in a suit of homespun dyed dark blue; but a heavy rain soaked all the indigo out of the clothes in the young man's skin, and no amount of wiping could remove the fixed cerulean from his face. When asked who he was, he replied: 'They call me Black Dan at home, but I appear as Blue Dan to-day.' Walpole wrote of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley in 1732: "Her dress, like her language, is a *galimatias* of several countries, the groundwork rags, and the embroidery nastiness. She needs no cap, no handkerchief, no gown, no petticoat, no shoes. An old black ... laced represents the first; the fur of a horseman's coat, which replaces the third, serves for the second; a dimity petticoat is deputy, and officiates for the fourth, and slippers act the part of the last." Mr. Greeley has distinguished precedents for his style of attire; and if he lost his hose on the way to the Jubilee, we must remember that such an accident is trifling to that which befell Fountain Wilson, M. P., who, having an invitation to dine after a meeting of his Committee, ordered his servant to bring down his best clothes in the hackney coach, in which he could exchange suits while on the way. But as ill-luck would have it, the axle broke just as he was fairly out of one suit and before he was into the other, and a crowd of people were something more than *surprised* at discovering inside the vehicle a naked man with two suits of clothes beside him.

WOMEN AT THE STOKES TRIAL.

The Regular Attendance of Queer Women—A Woman with a Horrible History.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, July 18.

Any one who has sat out former trials of celebrity in New York, could not fail to recognize many old acquaintances in that group. There was the melancholy, severely featured, attenuated, corkscrew-curled, church-steeple, lightning-rod female, who "did" every hour of the McFarland trial. Nothing can appal this priestess of bombazine. She gets interested intensely in every case, and doubtless understands by observation as much about the laws of evidence as any of the lawyers do by study of them. She it was who sympathized so heartily with the gentle McFarland and brought him peanuts and posies every day. She it was who fell on the columnar neck of John Graham and kissed him when McFarland was acquitted. Graham afterward threw up his dinner, and the woman thought she was poisoned. At present she is convinced that Mr. Stokes is a much misunderstood person, and she means to see him through. Up to this writing, however, she has had no chance of caressing either of the counsel in the case, though she puckers up in dangerous proximity to the florid face of Mr. McKeon and the white vest of Mr. Tremaine.

By her is a clear-complexioned, spoon-faced woman, who is not old, and who was once young; she, too, is a regular observer of the processes of injustice. Her forte is to look pretty through a veil; it is of blue, and perfectly transparent, with a rather haloing effect on her features. She seems to be wearing the same rather bowl-shaped hat of years ago. It has the same blue facing above the roofs of brown hair that are brushed back from her milky temples. It is also set off with the same recumbent blue feathers that advertise rather than adorn her head-piece. The periodical person also dresses in the same kind of black silk, with flowing sleeves set in with lace and free to the elbows, and the overskirt is of the same shade between white and buff as of yore. This woman, with her large and rather ox-like eyes, appears to be reading a yellow-covered book, but doesn't turn a page once an hour, and is coolly "placing" and "averaging" the faces that contemplate her, all of which she can look out of countenance, without the least suggestion of staring or ogling, but with a calm, steady, expressionless, stony gaze, that reminds one of the bottom of an old-fashioned saucer. She is invariably accompanied by her mother, a negative, crooning old lady, who looks as if stunted in her youth, and as if she put her dowdy, wrinkled dress and faded brown bonnet on with a pair of tongs. The old lady looks like a withered and stripped gooseberry-bush.

In line with them both is another woman who also is always present on these occasions, and who is a study in her way. She is very large and stately, and dresses in black. Her face is very regular, and the features are impressive and ladylike. Immense quantities of very black hair are gathered neatly, but very plainly, over her forehead and back from her temples, just exposing on either side an ear of almost classical smallness and pearliness. Her face runs to redness, but is flushed in places rather than varnished all over, with that color, and her eyes are of dark, cold brown, with a demure, almost stupid, habit of regularly traversing all in front of her, but without a sparkle of lustre or a gleam of interest in them. In physique, she is almost massive, and her figure is admirably proportioned. This woman dresses always in profound mourning; wears no jewelry at all to correspond with her dress; seems statuesquely to sit out the proceedings, and at no time gives way to the slightest curiosity, or ever makes or solicits an observation. She has no acquaintances, and she comes in and out alone. Her purpose in such constant attendance must be to hear what is going on; but she never "gets up" any conversation with those of her sex around her. She neither avoids nor cultivates them, and she looks just as rubicund, as loggish, as inanimate and insoluble as three years ago. There is no white crape to show her a widow; no expression of speech at all to show whether she is intelligent or otherwise; not the slightest semblance of interest, and she has been the lay figure of trials in New York for a long time.

... more animated and much less inexplicable is the portly granite-featured, black-haired, sallow-complexioned, devil-eyed woman, who sits three off from her. Her face is stern and not immobile, but changes from expressions of "calculation" to glances of recognition of persons (not women) on the other side of the room. Her wiry, coarse black hair is put up in the mode, and plastered in place behind a chignon of huge proportions. She dresses in half mourning, which allows her to sport a white dress body and a big lace shawl. The sleeves of the former do not prevent the deft exhibition of an arm as heavy as a weaver's beam, and which moves back and forth with a slatternly gait, wielding a palm-leaf fan. Her face has been plowed with powder—that is plain; her eyes have the rings under them which bella donna leaves; and her whole countenance is strong and resolute to simply an appalling degree, except when she tries to smile, and then little serpents crawl forth from their lairs, and twine round her mouth, and shoot pale, sickly lights of yellow out of her wicked black eyes. When she opens her mouth, you see that several of the front teeth have gone off on a furlough, and the remainder are massive enough to crunch a piece of old red sandstone. Determination, cruelty, and illiterateness are what her look suggests. Who is she? Her history is written in the "private politics" of this country. She was "credited," probably, wrongly, with "running" a National Administration. Congressional Committees cross-examined her years ago, and found her repulsive, but "smart." A Collector of the Port of New York was accused of giving her a moiety of the famous "General Order business," and, though it was never proved, there was, it is said, something in it. She was a potential part of the scandals of a former Administration, when her name was "Mrs. P——." It may be that yet.

With her is a faded woman in brown muslin, which looks like store wrapping paper and a pretty, wicked, saucy little minx in white, with a hat of yellow smartly trigged out with flowers of too gay colors. Hers is a babyish face, with a suspicious redness in the cheeks, and with large limpid black eyes. She sits lost in reflection in just such a way as to display a provoking insufficiency of a white, plump arm, and so innocent and guileless is she that she greets every stranger who speaks to her with great effusion, and is credited with inviting them to call and see her.

One might go through the whole list of "ladies" present, but these are a type and a leading type. There are Dudus, fat and expressionless; women of sharp features, keen, and given to sharp whisperings; middle-aged women with hardness of countenance that looks like perpetual washing day, or eternal house-cleaning; strong, pushing women, such as one runs against in Washington Market beating a butcher down in price; rouged, over-dressed women who ... waiting for their possible husbands of a sunshiny afternoon; women from whose presence at the trial one infers they haven't any babies at home; yet, from whose habit of clubbing together with one or two others of their kind, and of avoiding any venturesome behavior, one concludes they are young married couples whose lords and masters are "clerking it," unconscious that their wives have relieved the monotony of a boarding-house day-life, and have "gone on a lark down to the trial."

One of these female spectators, however, has a tragic and mutilated history. She is probably one of the most perfectly-formed women ever seen, and has in her favor that blonde complexion and light, straw-colored hair which are at a premium in these times of bad taste. Her complexion is "peaches and cream;" her eyes a deep, lustrous blue; her features regular and elegant to the highest degree; her hair is always in the height of fashion, and her attire—of plain, quiet, but rich summer material—fits superbly to a figure that seems in nothing scant and in nothing gross. Every item of her dress, from parasol to gloves and hat, is selected with intuitive taste, and she appears at every trial, dividing the interest, even with the prisoner when the jury bring in their verdict. She does not seem to suffer for friends, or to be averse to making them. A crowd of young and brainless swells surround her; but one observes that they all look green, and not more than freshmen in the college of pleasure. The old stagers, the expert sinners, the Epicurean transgressors, avoid her altogether.

Another fact is noticeable ... the testimony of doctors ... every time ... post-mortem examinations, experts in mental diseases, in surgery, or in gun-shot wounds. These sons of Esculapius always regard this fair Anonyma with strictly professional interest. You know it is strictly professional, from the pure rays of their spectacles. If you have a slight acquaintance with one of these carvers of human kind, and rally him on his interest in a person pleasant to look upon, but desirable to avoid, he will tell you a revolting and almost incredible story of her. Softening the facts as much as possible, it is to the effect that four years ago she was carried to the old New York Hospital on Broadway, the victim of almost innumerable gashings. Her breasts and entire chest, and all of her back, from the waist to below the shoulder blades, were hacked to pieces with knife-cuttings; not stabbings, but cuts such as are inflicted by the knife drawn across and into the flesh at once. Her arms were ... face, and neck, shoulders, and hands were untouched. After a long time, thanks to careful treatment and a sound constitution, she recovered, and bears more horrible scars on her person than ever soldier of forty campaigns boasted. She was healed of over fifty different wounds; and all of them were inflicted by her two sisters, who acted together, first having bound and then "slashed" her. Their barbarous behavior was the method they took to revenge themselves on the girl for having married on her own option, before the time they had set for her sale to a notorious person whom Mr. Stokes is presumed to have had a hand or pistol in disposing of. These two sisters lived not far from Twenty-second street and were business partners. They educated, and rigged out, and watched their younger sister for a purpose infamous beyond suggestion. The Prince of Erie was to be her medium of introduction to society, if he paid $5,000 for the social privilege, which he had agreed to. The girl took her fortune into her hand, and secretly married one of A. T. Stewart's clerks. Before long she told her sisters of the marriage, and they thereupon wreaked their hellish hate and disappointment on her, as stated—leaving the city at once, and not having been found since. The case became one of celebrity, and a notable "instance" among doctors. It was regarded as almost miraculous that she recovered; and very few physicians are ignorant of the facts, or have not made a study of the treatment pursued. The girl herself at the hospital told the reason of her sisters' savagery, and ... seems to be entirely recovered, and to be possessed of a mania of attending murder trials and chatting with "swells."

RASCALITY GROUND TO AN EDGE.

Adventures of a New York Gentleman in San Francisco—The Clergyman and his Little Boy who Wanted to go to the Theatre.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

There is an inspiration in the climatic influences of California that excites the faculty of shrewdness in the human character to the highest point, and when this trade inclines to an erratic tendency, it usually develops rascality of an ingenious and artistic order; none of your sneaking, pocket picking, contemptible artifice, but dignified and majestic villany, calculated to command the admiration and reverence even of its victim. A few days since, a gentleman arrived here from New York City, and coming from that locality one would naturally suppose the visitor was thoroughly educated in all the deceits and deceptions ever conceived for entrapping the guileless and unsophisticated; but he had never travelled in San Francisco before.

Entering one of the street cars, on Wednesday afternoon, he was casually drawn into conversation with a venerable gentleman of clerical garb and mien, who took a seat beside him. As the conversation proceeded, the reverend gentleman disclosed that he was on a visit to the city, was the pastor of a fashionable congregation in the neighborhood of New York, and, to complete the singular coincidence, he was sojourning at the same hotel with his newly-formed mercantile acquaintance. On this information the intimacy between the two became confirmed, and, on returning to the hotel, some hours of agreeable intercourse resulted in an agreement to visit Yosemite, in company, previous to returning together eastward.

It was early in the evening of the same day the merchant and the clergyman had resumed the comparison of the observations of life on the Pacific coast, in the sitting-room of the hotel, when a bright, intelligent-looking lad came tripping in breathlessly, and addressed the latter:

"Oh, papa, can I not go to the theatre, just for once; it is Maggie Mitchell, from New York, that is performing, and I want to see the theatre only this time."

"No, my son," replied the grave and reverend parent; "it would be improper for me to accompany you to such a place of amusement, and I could not consent to your visiting the theatre unless under the protection of some friend."

The mercantile gentleman from New York bethought himself on this suggestion that a couple of hours of Thespian diversion would relieve the monotony of the evening, and immediately favored the inclination of the lad, kindly tendering his protection and society.

"Well, my son," remarked the solicitous parent on this proposition, "since my friend desires to attend the theatre, I have no objection to your going in such company this one time."

The engagement was immediately assented to, and shortly after the merchant from New York and the delighted son of his esteemed clerical friend started on their way to the Metropolitan. The two had proceeded but a short distance when the lad suddenly stopped and reminded himself of an important precaution. "I must go back," he said to his companion, "and leave my watch and money with father; for people are always sure to get robbed in San Francisco."

The earnestness of the lad aroused the apprehensions of the merchant as well, and on returning to the hotel he also insisted on depositing his ... watch, a valuable gold chronometer, and a pocket-book containing $480 in greenbacks, in charge of his clerical friend. The latter hesitated as to the propriety of accepting the trust, but finally consented on condition that the merchant from New York should take his receipt for the money and watch, which was duly drawn and delivered.

The two again set out for the theatre, much more at ease concerning the security of their valuables. It is needless to remark that Maggie was sparkling and captivating as usual, and the New Yorker was deeply engaged in the interests of the play. His juvenile companion, however, manifested a greater appreciation of peanuts than dramatic talent. The lad finally started for another pint, and did not return. His guardian became alarmed, and hastened anxiously to the hotel to make inquiry. The missing youth was not there, neither was the pious and conscientious parent; and more singular still, the clerk had never received any formal intimation of the presence of such reverend gentlemen among the guests of the house. The venerable gentleman had probably wandered off in one of those fits of abstractness peculiar to clergymen of that class. When he returns, the gentleman has his receipt to cover the property, and he will probably preserve it as a memento meantime.

The Death of Edward M. Oettinger.

From the New York Evening Post.

Edward M. Oettinger, one of the best lyric poets of Germany, and perhaps the most brilliant journalist of that country, died on the 26th of June at Dresden in his 65th year. He was born at Breslau on the 19th of November, 1808, and was educated at the Lyceum of his native city. He intended to study law, but his father was too poor to send him to the University. A few articles which the youth had written for the Breslau papers were so favorably received that he resolved to devote himself to journalism. He went to Vienna in 1828, and edited, for a time, a weekly journal, every article in which he wrote himself. His bold criticisms of the Austrian Government frequently brought him into collision with the police of Vienna, and one night he was aroused from his slumber by a police officer, who told him that he must leave the city and the Austrian Empire without delay. He next went to Berlin, where he issued a humorous paper entitled *Eulenspiegel*, which was very successful, but, on account of its Democratic tendencies, led to Oettinger's expulsion from the Prussian capital. From Berlin the young journalist went to Munich, where he established a humorous daily paper, *The Black Spectre*. King Louis the First was so irritated at the boldness of this journal that he ordered the editor to leave Munich. Returning to Berlin under an assumed name, Oettinger succeeded in making his peace with the police, and he was even permitted to revive his *Eulenspiegel*. In 1831 he issued the first number of *Figaro*, which at once became one of the most popular journals in Germany, and to which the most eminent poets and novelists of the country contributed. In 1836 Oettinger went to Hamburg, where he issued the *Argus*, a critical journal, for two years, and then returned to Vienna. A volume of democratic lyrics which he had secretly published in that city brought about his second expulsion from Austria. He was transported in irons to the Bavarian frontier, and was informed by the *gensdarmes* who escorted him that, in case he should venture to return to Austria, he would be severely flogged and imprisoned in the gloomy Spielberg. With hardly a dollar in his pocket, the persecuted journalist arrived on foot in Munich, where a policeman recognized him on the street and arrested him. The result was that he was sent that very night out of the country. He found an asylum in Switzerland, but shortly afterward went to Mannheim, where he edited the *German Postillon*, an exceedingly popular journal. A year or two afterward we find him at Leipzig, where he edited the *Charivari*, from 1841 till 1851, and displayed an extraordinary activity as a novelist. After 1852 he lived alternately in Paris and Brussels and in 1861 settled permanently at Dresden. Oettinger was one of the most remarkable men of his time, and exercised considerable influence upon the literature of his country. He was familiar with nearly all European languages, and his productiveness as an author was truly surprising. Aside from his journalistic productions, he issued no fewer than three hundred volumes, most of which possess considerable literary value. Like Robert Prutz and Moritz Hartmann, Oettinger died very poor.

Turret-Ships vs. Heavy Shot.

... experimenting on the power of turret ships to resist heavy shots. The trial took place on July 5, when two shots were fired from a 25-ton gun at the Glatton, an armored turret-ship, by the Hotspur, another iron-clad, the ships being 200 yards apart, and the weight of the shot 600 pounds. The first shot missed, but the second hit the turret almost in the centre, the shot striking a four-inch diameter iron bolt, which forced its way through three skins of plate and backing wood inside the turret, causing a rent of about two feet on one side and six feet on the other. The skins were completely torn away from the bolts by which they were riveted. The shot broke when it struck the iron bolt, leaving about a half of it imbedded in the Glatton's 14-inch armor plate. It went through very clean; indeed, there were no splinters except on the jagged edge. It made a great gash in the turret extending seventeen inches one way and ... the other. The force of the blow also caused the upper portion of the turret to be lifted about three inches. A second shot was aimed at the flange of the turret just on a line with the deck, the object of this experiment being to ascertain if the revolving machinery was damaged. A splendidly directed ball was sent home just at the junction of the turret with the deck, the ball burying itself about eight inches in the massive plate and rebounding. This shot was not so destructive as the first one, as it did not do the least damage to the interior of the turret. No harm was, however, done to the machinery on which the turret revolves; and the general opinion of scientific men is that the Glatton made a wonderful resistance. It is said that a 25-ton gun, propelling a 600-pound shot at a distance of 200 yards, has sufficient force to raise 6,700 tons to the height of a foot. There was a crew of about twenty officers and men on board, but these state that when the ball struck scarcely any concussion was felt. There was a sharp, ringing sound, as of a piece of metal being struck by a hammer, but nothing more. The experiment is considered to be very satisfactory, as at the present it seems impossible for vessels to carry heavier guns than that used. Some animals inside the turret were uninjured, and a basin of water on the floor was not even spilt, but it is probable that, had the turret been occupied by men, they would have been injured by the flying balls.

Another Grasshopper Plague.

From the Boston Journal, July 19.

Our correspondent at Orford, N. H., sends us the following:

"In the lower part of this town the grasshoppers are making great havoc on the grass, grain, corn, etc. For a space of about one and one-half miles square they are destroying almost everything. Clover is trimmed up all but the heads; oat fields look like fields of rushes coming up to the height of 15 or 18 inches without leaf or head. In wheat fields the leaf is eaten and the kernel eaten out. These hoppers move back and forth two or three times a day. As we were looking at a field, a day or two since, the whole section where we were looking became almost alive. The hoppers began to move to some other field. At night the fences are black, and in spots in the field where they congregate at this time they may be gathered in large quantities. There is already a crop of these pests just hatched into existence, and may be found on the stalks of the grass (already trimmed) feeding on the sap which exudes from or near the lower joint. The inhabitants have given up raising anything in this region, and are now cutting their oat and wheat fields. The peculiarity about the hoppers is that they go over whatever comes in their track. For instance, this same flock came to a barn which happened to be in their course, and they at once began to climb up its side until the jet under the eaves was completely filled, and when going round the other side of the barn, we found that already they were coming down and following after those that had not met with this obstacle. Last year the inhabitants were troubled very little with hoppers. Where they came from, or where they will go to next, is hard telling."

The Poetry of the Table.

In the first place, a starched and smoothly ironed table-cloth—which, if neatly folded after every meal, will look well for several days. Then flowers and ferns in flat dishes, baskets, or small vases,—or else a tiny posy laid upon every napkin. The butter should be pure and smooth. The butter should be molded into criss-crossed diamonds, shells, or globes with the paddles made for this purpose. A few pretty dishes will make the plainest table glow;—a small, bright-colored plate for pickles, horse radish, or jelly; and butter-plates representing green leaves are also attractive. A few pennies' worth of parsley or cress, mingled with small scraps of white paper daintily clipped, will cause a plain dish to assume the air of a French entrée. A platter of hash may be ornamented with an edging of toasted or fried bread cut in points; and a dish of mutton chops ... more impressive with the bones ... soldiers stack their guns, forming ... mid in the centre, each bone ... a frill of cut paper. A ... lemon, mingled with sprigs ... and slices of hard boiled eggs ... garnish to many dishes; and ... be more appetizing than beef, ... ton, or lamb made into ... pressed into form in a ... fried in pork fat, with a sprig ... in the top of each little cone ... of fruit—peaches, pears, apples ... grapes—should be tastefully ... trimmed with leaves and flowers ... of salad should be ornamented with ... let and orange flowers of the tropics ... their piquant flavor adding zest to the ... piece, with which they can be eaten.—...

Verdict of a Jury of Boys.

When Dr. Nathaniel Prentice taught a public school in Roxbury he was very much a favorite, but his patience at times was nearly exhausted by the infraction of school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in a rather wrathy way, he threatened to punish, with six blows of a heavy ferule, the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after one of these detectors shouted:

"Master, John Ziegler is whispering." John was called up and asked if it was a fact.

John, by the way, was a favorite, both of the teacher and his schoolmates.

"Yes," answered John, "I was not aware of what I was about. I was intent on working out a sum, and requested the one who sat next to me to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule I wished to see."

The doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John he could not suffer him to whisper and escape punishment, and continued:

"I wish I could avoid it, but I cannot without a forfeiture of my word, and a consequent loss of authority. I will leave it," continued he, "to any three scholars you may choose, to say whether or not I can remit the punishment."

John said that he would agree to that, and immediately called out three boys.

The doctor told them to return a verdict; this they soon did, after a consultation, as follows:

"The master's word must be kept inviolate. John must receive the threatened punishment of six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on volunteer proxies, and we, the arbitrators, will share the penalty by receiving each of us two of the blows."

John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the doctor, and, with outstretched hand, exclaimed:

"Master, here is my hand; they shan't be struck a blow: I will receive the punishment."

The doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.—*Boston Teacher.*

Wilson at Bull Run.

When Colonel Henry Wilson, now candidate for Vice President, was in ... a regiment, a ... fellow one day presented himself at headquarters and asked for a commission.

"Have you seen service?" asked Colonel W.

"Yes, Colonel, I was in the three months' service."

"Were you at the battle of Bull Run?"

"I was, Colonel."

Colonel Wilson has a delicate vein of humor in him; so, winking to his staff, he asked:

"And did you run well?"

"I used due diligence, Colonel. I did the best I could, but I couldn't keep up with you in that hack!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population of Key West is now estimated at 8,000 persons.

—The attempt to introduce three-card monte at Long Branch has proved unsuccessful. A number of gamblers attempted to start the game there recently, and were instructed to leave.

—"Kepatemeatatersin." This was the excuse sent by a farmer to the school teacher in the potato-digging season, to explain his son's absence from school.

—A new attachment is now being made at Colt's Armory, Hartford, Conn., for the Gatling gun. It is known as the "drum feeder," by which 400 shots are discharged in a minute.

—The following is a scale of the average duration of animal life from the most celebrated writers on natural history: A ... will live 10 years, a cat 10, a goat 8, a ... 10, a dog from 14 to 20, an ox 20, swine 25, a pigeon 8, a turtle dove 25, a partridge 25, raven 100, an eagle 100, a goose 100.

—The Connecticut Legislature has taken up the question of compulsory education. It is said that 16,000 children in that State between the ages of 4 and 16 do not attend school at all, and the advocates of the law think it is a state of things which should be remedied.

—The horse which General Buell rode during his military service in the late war died at Paradise, Ky., on Green River, a few days since. The General was greatly grieved at the loss of his favorite steed, had him buried in style, and delivered a funeral ... over his grave.

—It ... thought necessary in ... to get a judicial decision ... woman may buy a sewing machine without asking her husband's permission. ... would suppose that it depended solely on whether she had the money to pay for it.

—Mr. Totman, who has been engaged in the cultivation of castor beans for a number of years with moderate success, had this season a fine crop of 100 acres. When the army worm was attacking his neighbors' fields, he excavated a ditch around his field, a distance of over half a mile, and completely protected his plants. The worms tried to cross, but, falling into the ditch, were unable to get out again. Mr. Totman says they were so thick in the ditch that ... thousand could be lifted up on a fork at a time. Mr. Totman is also experimenting with some worms which he has confined in a box, with a view to ascertain their habits. They have already turned to the chrysalis state, and he expects some ... flies in a short time.—*Marysville (Cal.) ...ard.*